THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE

Will Spain Hold Cuba Through Foreign Aid—Speedy Recognition of the Insurgents Predicted—Our Relations to Cuba.

The New York *Herald* this morning prints the following despatch from Washington:—

The reported quadruple alliance on the part of England, France, Austria, and Spain to guarantee the latter in the possession of Cuba against the wishes of the United States, forms the most interesting subject of discussion here just now. Very conflicting rumors are afloat, some of them quite startling, and if only true, certain to eventuate in a collision between our own and some of the leading Governments of Europe. To add to the excitement, our own American Minister of Foreign Affairs is just now afflicted with a very severe attack of official reticence. He won't say one word about the "ever-faithful isle," and, of course, people construe the extraordinary caution thus practised into a confirmation of the alarming telegram from Madrid yesterday. Then again, Senores Lemus and Ruiz, the Cuban representatives, are unusually secretive. They confess to a solemn confab with Mr. Fish yesterday, and though they refuse to disclose its precise nature, still declare that only a few days will elapse before the world hears some news that will be eminently favorable to Cuba. Does this mean that Mr. Fish has at last concluded that it will be idle to palaver any longer with Spain about mediation and purchase, and that he is about to grant what Cuba has so long sighed for—belligerent rights and recognition of Cuban independence?

Judging from the elation displayed by Lemus & Co., one would suppose that this is the "eminently favorable news" that is to astonish the world in a few days. But your correspondent has so often before heard of these sanguine predictions that he is slow to believe that the moment has at last come when our Government is about to take a stand in sympathy with the national feeling and in conformity with our national interests. It is certain, however, that something is brewing, though precisely what it is difficult to ascertain.

Should the Madrid telegram turn out to be based upon actual facts, it would seem that the course to be pursued by our Government is very plain and simple, if we adhere to our repeatedly announced policy in times past relative to European intervention on the American continent. The views so boldly put forth by Mr. Everett in 1852, and long anterior to that date by other American statesmen, that "the Government of the United States would not see with indifference the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European power than Spain," and that this Government had an interest in Cuba not to be compared with the interests of England, France, or any other European power, and that we could consent to no treaty binding ourselves never to take possession of the island, would seem to have committed us irrevocably over seventeen years ago to be a great and consistent national policy on this subject. Circumstances have since then greatly changed; our interest in Cuba is twenty-fold greater; and should a European alliance be consummated, with the object of perpetuating the Spanish yoke upon the Cubans, after the undoubted evidence of the desire of the Cubans for independence and annexation, of course much stronger language and more decided action on the part of our Government would be justifiable than those which resulted in the rejection of the tripartite alliance proposed by England and France on April 8, 1852.

That project, it will be remembered, grew out of the filibustering expeditions that prevailed at that time. What the convention proposed is contained in its first article, which at this time is worthy of republication. It is as follows:—

Article 1. The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim, both now and for hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and they respectively bind themselves to discountenance all such attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual whatever. The high contracting parties declare severally and collectively that they will not obtain or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said island nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same.

To this proposition, which was simultaneously made to Mr. Webster by the English and French Minister, Webster replied on April 29, 1852, that our Government would give it due consideration, at the same time reminding them of the policy of the United States "to avoid alliances or agreements with other States, and to keep itself free from national obligations, except such as affected directly the interests of the United States themselves."

Webster soon after died, and Everett succeeded him in the State Department.

Everett, under date of December 1, 1852, replied to both Crampton and De Sartiges, the English and French Ministers, rejecting the proposed tripartite alliance on the part of the United States. In his letter occurs the following language:—

The island of Cuba lies at our doors. It commands the approach to the Gulf of Mexico; it bars the entrance to that great river which drains half the American continent, and, with its tributaries, forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world; it keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isthmus route. If an island like Cuba, belonging to the Spanish crown, guarded the entrance to the Thames or the Seine, and the United States should propose a convention like this to England and France, those powers would assuredly feel that the disability assumed by ourselves was far less serious than that which we asked them to assume.

WENDELL.

Another Howl from the Discontented.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The present responsibilities of the President of the United States are of a grave character. With a dual function, civil and military, it is for him to see that the laws are faithfully executed; that the lives and liberties of the people are adequately protected. This care is due from him alike to every portion of the Union. With the best possible official assistants, the individual responsibility of the President is most weighty. We are not among those who sought General Grant for the Presidency. We believed that one better fitted for the duties of that office could have been found and elected. With his inaugural, and his well-chosen words in favor of the fifteenth amendment, and in behalf of the Indian, we were, however, well pleased, and glad to be able to respond with hearty commendation. With some of his official appointments, especially his recognition, to a limited extent, of the claims of colored men, we have been gratified. For all this we desire to accord to him the full measure of praise due. But a cry of distress comes to us continually from the South. It comes, too, from long-suffering loyalty, both colored and white. In Mississippi, at the present hour, there is no word to describe the actual situation but anarchy. The lives of the loyal citizens are at the mercy of the mob. Murderous outrages are fearfully common. A kindred state of affairs exists in Texas. Its record of tragedies is shockingly large. In Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia the same spirit of violence against the colored and white loyalists prevails. The civil functionaries are impotent, or in league with the Rebel mob. The military strength has been "economically" reduced to inexcusable weakness and inefficiency. The holocaust of murder continues essentially unchecked under Grant's as under Andrew Johnson's administration. Meanwhile Grant recreates excessively. Rational recreation in itself is good and sometimes very important. If he absolutely needs, and is likely to continue to need so much, he ought, in the present condition of affairs, to resign, that the country may have, what it very much needs, a President in fact as well as in name. No thoughtful observer of the tendency of affairs during the past six months but feels that the pilotless drifting of this summer has been towards dangers with which a little later it will be most difficult to grapple. Not only are cruel and needless burdens imposed upon the loyal people of the South, but, while an incompetent President gives months to the watering places, races, and jaunting, the shrewd diplomatists of the old school of Rebel politicians, perceiving their opportunity, are marshalling their forces, and by fraud and intimidation regaining control of their former political estates.

TRAIN.

A Very Clear, Logical, and Consistent Letter from the Ambitious George Francis.

To the Editor of the New York Sun.

Sir:—I find the following paragraph in your brilliant columns of Saturday:—

"Twenty lectures of Mr. Train's, delivered on twenty successive nights in San Francisco, netted $20,000.

"This is as dazzling as so much fireworks, but we don't see how the gifted and brilliant Train can be elected President in 1872 as he proposes, unless he can succeed in compelling one or both of the great parties to nominate him as their candidate. If he can do that, he will certainly succeed."

One million Irish votes is the balance of power. The Radical party culminated on Grant, the Democratic on Seymour. Would any sane man trust the Democrats after 1860, '64, and '68, to drive two jackasses abreast on an open prairie? They have lost all power of success. The White House is only a Wall street pool. Five things make a President:—Locality, availibility, organization, money, brains. I add brains, although it is not important. Seven States and several Territories west of the Mississippi demand a President for the Pacific side. Have we not had seventeen from the Atlantic? So much for locality.

Availability.—What injury can be done the nation by electing a man who does not drink, smoke, chew, swear, gamble, lie, cheat, or steal? Who was never a politician, or office holder, and has always been with the people?

Organization.—My Irish boys.

Money.—Five thousand lots in Omaha, at six thousand dollars a lot by-and-by, would be *thirty millions!* At any rate, I will have five millions to spend in my game of reformation.

Another point:—There are many who do not wish to be President. Chase declines—Seymour, Hendricks, Colfax. Nothing could tempt them to accept. Now it is different with me. I am dying for the position—mad on the subject. It is as natural for me to tell the truth as for politicians to lie.

Know then: I am going to the White House, and defy church and party, friend or kindred, society or club to beat me. I have done lecturing for charity. Ten years of such Christian work has earned me the name of "charlatan," "mountebank," "lunatic." Now I am on the make. Money is the thing. I will not lecture for any Christian object, nor will I give any donation, as others do, to see my name in the papers. For many years I have advertised in newspapers. They have ceased to advertise me. No more softening of the brain, but hardening of the heart. I love God less and my fellow-men more every day. Three cheers for Abou ben Adhem! I commence in Cincinnati to lecture every night till 1872, to show how the doctor, lawyer, clergyman, editor and politician have destroyed the individuality of the citizen, making the Fourth of July a sham, the Declaration of Independence a farce, and the great American people a gigantic oligarchy of corrupt politicians. Yours, truly,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Newport-on-the-Sea, Sept. 12, 1869.

HORRIBLE.

A Colored Man Chops His Wife and Mother-in-Law to Pieces With a Hatchet.

From the Washington Star of yesterday afternoon.

This morning, at about 6 o'clock, a colored man, named Albert Nichols, some time ago employed as fireman at the United States Hotel, killed his wife and mother-in-law by chopping their heads to pieces, in house No. 47 Maine avenue, with a hatchet. The wife, Lucinda, as well as her mother, were reared as house servants in North Carolina, and came to this city during the war. Lucinda is the second wife of Nichols, and was married to him about ten months ago, and had a child by him about six weeks ago, since which time she has not left her room.

The murderer, as well as his victims, has hitherto borne a good character for quietness and sobriety. It appears that last night Nichols got into an altercation with his wife and mothern-in-law, in which the latter accused him of being drunk and advised her daughter not to sleep with him, with which advice she complied.

This morning about six o'clock the neighbors were alarmed by screams of "murder" from the house, and summoned Officer Owen, who entered the house, when Nichols showed fight, but was quickly cooled down by the presented revolver of the officer.

The prisoner stated after his arrest that he entered the room this morning where his wife and mother-in-law were sleeping, and that the latter seized a hatchet and ordered him out, whereupon he wrested the weapon from her and knocked her down. He then struck his wife in the forehead, and she fell lifeless. He next lifted her body up and deposited it on the bed. The child which his wife had prior to her marriage was in the room, but escaped injury and was taken charge of by the neighbors. Ellen Smith (the mother-in-law) received eight deep gashes on the head, and Lucinda (the murderer's wife) six wounds, either of which would have produced death. Ellen lingered until 11 o'clock, but the wife was killed immediately. Nichols is a very dark negro, about thirty-five years of age, and his wife is a bright mulatto of nearly the same age. Nichols did not show the slightest regret for his horrible act, but was cool and collected and freely detailed the circumstances when interrogated. The room where the murdered women lay presented a most ghastly appearance: the floor swimming in blood, the walls spattered with gory stains, the wife with her skull cleft almost in twain, and the mother-in-law lying on the floor with her brains dashed out, writhing in the agonies of death.

Nichols is now held at the First Police Precinct, from whence he will be sent to jail to await a trial before the Criminal Court for his horrible crime.

THE FIRESIDE BUTCHERIES.

How a Father Saved his Wife and Family from a Coal-Oil Explosion.

The accompanying communication is from a respectable citizen of this city, whose address has been left at this office. It tells a plain tale:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

Having barely escaped a coal-oil lamp explosion last evening, I would respectfully present the particulars of the case, hoping that a statement to the public through your columns might be the means of averting the terrible calamities which are at present of such frequent occurrence in many families.

The facts are as follows:—Oil being needed in my family, it was bought at the corner grocery on Wednesday. Our large lamp, of the usual style with the glass tube, was trimmed and set on the mantelpiece. Coming home in the evening, I noticed my wife, my three little girls, and our servant girl all around the lamp and looking up curiously at it. I saw in an instant that an explosion was threatening, for the inside of the tube was filled with a blue flame of gas reaching about as high as the fire of the wick. Had I not been there providentially to at once blow out the light, I believe my family would have been terribly injured, maybe some of them killed, by catching fire from the bursting of the lamp tube.

The very clean transparent appearance of the oil, together with the strong smell of benzine, then excited my suspicion as to its character; so, after the danger had been averted, I procured a small quantity in a saucer and touched it with a lighted match, when it immediately burst into flame with a puff like a quantity of gunpowder. This was enough. I at once went to the grocer and asked if he knew what he was selling to the people, as he had sent me something which made him liable to arrest for endangering life in its use. He said he got it from very reliable parties, who warranted it, and who sold it extensively to the retail dealers. He followed up his remarks with the assertion that many of his customers would not use any other kind of oil, from the fact of its not smoking or blacking their lamp chimneys, and being also so nice and clear; in fact, he preferred it himself for these reasons. He then exultingly touched off a portion in an open vessel which he held in his hand, declaring the utter impossibility of explosion in an article that would burn so freely. I left, telling him he would learn more to-morrow. I took a vial of the stuff to Mr. Evans, the inspector, who pronounced it what the grocer called it, Combination Burning Fluid. He said he would stop the sale of it if possible, but the courts recently decided adversely in a case of this very kind, in which he was the prosecutor. He called on the grocer at once and informed him of the nature of his beautiful combination, and that grocer will sell no more of it.

Now, how is this frightful danger to be avoided? Ignorant or unscrupulous dealers will sell the article as long as there are customers for it. If no law can reach those who sell such burning fluids, let every one who uses coal oil refuse all stuff that will blaze in contact with flame. All can in this manner test to a certain extent for themselves, while to the faithful performance of the Inspector's duty we must add our own in point of caution to ensure success.

Respectfully, MOYAMENSING AVENUE.

—Charleston, S. C., has at last a Republican paper—the *Daily Republican.*

GENERALITIES.

Pleasant Amusements.

The *Pays* (Paris) newspaper stated, after the death of Lucas, that the Government was about to prohibit all public exhibitions of wild beasts, the main interest of which consists in the possibility of a man being killed before the audience. While this matter is *sub judice*, a frightful case of the immolation of a human being in one of those Spanish bull-fights patronized by the Crown has occurred at Juras, in the Gard. But a week after Lucas' death one of these bulls tossed a man, killed him in an instant, and ran about the circus with his entrails twisted about the horns. Nobody thought of stopping the performance, which went on for three hours afterwards.

The Chinese Treaties.

The Boston *Traveller* makes the following important announcement:—

"We have been permitted to read a private letter written by Hon. Isaac Livermore, now with Mr. Burlingame in Europe, in which he says that while the papers were declaring that the Chinese Government were about to repudiate the treaty, Mr. Burlingame received flattering commendations from that government fully endorsing him; and furthermore, that they had requested him to open negotiations with the Government of Peru for the protection of Chinese immigrants. Mr. Livermore is Mr. Burlingame's father-in-law."

"Tear 'Em" on the English Navy.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck ("Tear 'em") delivered a speech at the Cutlers' Feast, Sheffield, England, in which, speaking of the condition of the British army and navy, he said:—

I want to know what England would be if she could not face the world. It is requisite that we should have a navy that the world cannot master. (Cheers.) Recollect that we have around us jealous nations of every sort and description, from a despot to a free republic, and we have to recollect that they will be ever ready to coerce and put their foot upon England, and that we ought to be always ready to defend the English soil against every invasion. (Cheers.) For, defending England, we defend good government throughout the world. England's happiness and the world's happiness are united; therefore, I say, sir, the English nation requires the great and generous support of the English people. (Cheers.)

The Peasant Who Saved the Czar.

The ennobled Russian peasant who saved the life of the Czar from assassination did not commit suicide, as alleged. A letter from St. Petersburg of the 28th of August says:—

For the first three months after his exaltation Oleip Ivanoff Komisaroff, arrayed in rich clothes, conversed with by European celebrities, forced to sleep in a bed and eat at a table, *feted* to distraction and stared at everywhere like a new and startling African monkey, was probably the most famous and most miserable man in Russia; but that he should take his own life when comfortably settled on a farm in the interior, far removed from all the bustle and ceremony by which he was formerly martyrized, possessed of an ample fortune and with full liberty to follow his own tastes, would seem to argue a passion for self-destruction as strong as that of the suicide who swore "to hang himself or perish in the attempt."

Americans in Cuba.

A correspondent writing from Matanzas, Cuba, gives a shocking account of the acts committed by the volunteers. From his statement it appears that all who wish to live without working join the so-called defenders of the Spanish authority. Profiting by their newly-acquired position, the levy blackmail on all, under threats of having them registered as insurgents. Every atrocity committed by these lawless bands is allowed to go unpunished by the competent authorities, who rarely if ever allow justice to citizens. Many victims of their infernal actions are either killed by them or publicly shot, and in some instances the executions have reached some twenty per day. Many quiet, peaceful citizens are obliged to fly from their homes on account of these persecutions, and prefer suffering hunger and misery in a foreign country to submitting to dishonor at home.

Risley in a Bad Fix.

"A man known as Professor Risley," says the *Morning Star* of September 2, "the proprietor of the Japanese troupe of minstrels, was yesterday brought up in custody at Marlborough street, charged with assaulting a little girl, eleven years of age, Maria Mason by name. The circumstances have commanded a large share of public attention. The case for the prosecution is that the child, while passing through Leicester Square and one or two of the neighboring thoroughfares, was several times molested by the prisoner, who laid hold of her and endeavored to force her into places against her will. At length, the child took refuge in a house in Greek street, and the principal witness of yesterday, who had watched the prisoner from the commencement, gave information to the police. Upon being questioned, he gave the name of Ricardo, and his address at the Surrey Theatre. The child was not present yesterday to give evidence, but Mr. Knox decided that the charge of assault must be proceeded with. At the close of the hearing the prisoner was remanded, the magistrate refusing bail, as of late there had been so many compromises of serious cases at that Court."

Premature Burial.

A terrible story, reported from Agen, and attested both by a doctor and by the Directeur des Pompes Funebres, shows that fears of premature burial in France are not unfounded, in consequence of the law commanding interment within twenty-four hours after death. A young lady of Agen died about a year ago, and was buried in the cemetery of Sainte Foi. A few days since her mother also expired, having before her death expressed a wish to repose in the same coffin with her daughter. A large coffin was accordingly constructed to contain the two corpses, and the body of the young lady was exhumed. It was then discovered that her winding sheet had been torn open, and the right hand, which was disengaged from its folds, was deeply marked with bites. On the lid of the coffin were some marks made by the crucifix which lay on her breast, and the whole circumstances of the case left no doubt that the unfortunate young lady had been a victim to the horrors of premature burial. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and an official inquiry is to be made on the subject.

Soldiers Eaten by Cannibals.

The London *Daily News* says:—

"If any of us look forward to being eaten by cannibals, he may wish to be informed how he is likely to be cooked. It is a comfort to know that the savages who may devour him are by no means devoid of refinement in their culinary disposition. Some French soldiers were lately taken prisoners by the Kanaks, and one of them was killed and eaten. His comrades describe the process. The Kanaks first decapitate their victim; a matter of no small difficulty, considering the bluntness of their hatchets. Ten to fifteen blows are necessary. The body is then hung up to a tree by the feet, and the blood allowed to run out for an hour. Meanwhile a hole a yard and a half deep and a yard wide is dug in the ground. The hole is lined with stones, and then in the midst of them a great fire is lit. When the wood is burned down a little and glows with heat, it is covered over with more stones. The man is then cleaned out and divided into pieces about a foot long, the hands and feet being thrown away as worthless. The pieces of the man are placed on the leaves of a large rose tree peculiar to the tropics. The meat is surrounded with cocoa nuts, bananas, and some other plants noted for their delicate flavor. The whole is then tied together firmly; the fire is removed from the pit; the meat is placed in among the hot stones, and thus, carefully covered, is left to cook for an hour. Women do not partake of this warriors' feast. Men alone are permitted to enjoy so great an honor and so rare a delicacy."

How Nicely They Caught Him.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says:—"A young man named Henry Moak came to this city some time ago from Wisconsin. About a year ago he obtained employment as a conductor on the North Missouri Railroad. At first he gave satisfaction, and appeared to be a first-class man. Latterly it was discovered that he was a little 'fast' in his habits—a lady's man, a lover of jewelry and fine clothes, and an occasional teaser of the tiger. A young man in a responsible position possessing these 'little weaknesses' never fails to come to grief. Moak was suspected; he was watched, and he went down the shell road. It was suspected that he used the company's money in gratifying his expensive desires, and a detective was put upon his track to 'pipe' him. The detective knew exactly how to lime his bird, and the unsuspecting conductor was fairly caught in the toils. Several men were employed to travel on Moak's train to Kansas City, and to pay their fare to the conductor instead of purchasing tickets. The rules of the road require the conductor of a passenger train to make a return of fares, and his report shows where the passengers got on and off, and the amount of fare paid by each. On the 27th of last month the 'spotters' travelled with the unsuspecting Moak, and his report failed to account for three or four fares of $12 each, which he had received. He was then arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and was examined yesterday before Judge Wolffe, the case being prosecuted by John Farney, Esq., assistant prosecuting attorney of the court. The testimony was quite clear, and Colonel Claiborne, counsel for Moak, introduced no witnesses, not even as to previous good character."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Judge Kelley and the Philadelphia Navy Yard—The Southern Commercial Convention—Appointment of Pennsylvania Representatives—The Troubles Between Turkey and Egypt—A Double Murder in New York.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Kelley Resisting Efforts to Secure the Removal of Rowbotham and Knowles from the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Judge Kelley arrived here last night, and this morning was at the departments transacting business for his constituents. It appears that at a recent meeting of the Republican State Central Committee a sub-committee, consisting of James W. M. Newlin, Charles E. Henry, and one Tittermary, was appointed to secure the removal of John Rowbotham, master machinist at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and William Knowles, foreman of the gun-carriage makers.

This sub-committee has issued an order calling upon the City Executive Committee and the various ward committees to co-operate with it in ousting from the Navy Yard these two individuals, who for some reason have become obnoxious to certain members of the State Central Committee. It is a small fire, but it has raised a big smoke. Rowbotham will be remembered as the man who gave some important testimony to the House Committee on Naval Affairs relative to the alleged frauds in the purchase of tools at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for which he was removed, but subsequently reinstated through the influence of Judge Kelley, when Mr. Borie became Secretary of the Navy.

It is understood that the parties who were not particularly benefitted by Rowbotham's testimony are after him again, and have captured enough members of the State Central Committee to get a sub-committee appointed to ask his removal. Rowbotham is one of Judge Kelley's constituents, and the Judge is here for the special purpose of resisting the demands of the State Central Committee for Rowbotham's removal.

He has already the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Porter, and it may be of interest to the sub-committee to know that the matter has been fixed, and that Rowbothan is not to be removed, being considered not only a good master machinist but a good Republican, by the Navy Department.

Patent Screw-cap Can Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—In the interference case of Mason vs. Rowley, assignee, relating to the manufacture of screw caps for fruit jars, Judge Fisher, of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, has rendered a decision awarding a patent to Rowley. It is held that if Mason invented the article, his delay of eleven years before applying for a patent works a forfeiture of his right. The case was argued by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, for Mason, and H. Howson, Esq., of Philadelphia, for Rowley.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatally Stabbed—Another Double Murder.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Frederick Brausert fatally stabbed his two sons, John and Frederick, last night, in the town of Union, New Jersey, during a family fight. He was arrested.

Destructive Fire in the City of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—At half-past 9 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in a section of Judd's linseed oil works, on Cherry street, near East river, and in a very short time the whole building, which extends 175 feet along Cherry street, and back 100 feet towards Grand street, was in a blaze. The inflammable nature of the stock tended to feed the flames, which soon became master of everything. Shortly after 2 o'clock a second alarm was sounded, and the police boat telegraphed for, and this additional force put to work in endeavoring to subdue the flames, which, however, continued to rage long after that hour. The principal portion of the extensive buildings and stock was destroyed, entailing a loss of about $200,000. Seventy-five men were at work at the time, but not one could give an account of the origin of the fire. The loss is fully insured.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 121¾; do. 1864, do., 120⅝; do. 1865, do., 120⅞; do. do., new, 119; do. 1867, 119⅜; do. 1868, 118⅞; 10-40s, 119⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 58¾; Missouri 6s, 86⅞; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 31¾; New York Central, 197¾; Erie, 39⅝; Reading, 95⅜; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 98⅜; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 157½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

FROM THE STATE.

The Railway Master Mechanics.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—The Railway Master Mechanics' Association of the United States continued its session yesterday. Philadelphia has been selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

Pennsylvania Delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17.—Governor Geary has this day appointed Colonel Thomas A. Scott, General George W. Cass, General J. K. Moorehead, Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, Colonel William Phillips, Henry McCormick, Esq., Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Hon. Stanley Woodward, Edward F. Gay, Esq., and Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, delegates from Pennsylvania to the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of October next.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Serious Stabbing Affray.

HARTFORD, Sept. 17.—A stabbing affray occurred last evening between five negroes and two white men. One of the latter, named Arthur Adams, was dangerously, and it is thought fatally, injured. He had two wounds, one of which penetrated the lungs. The other white man was badly cut, but not dangerously. Three negroes were arrested.

FROM EUROPE.

The Sultan's Note to the Viceroy—Imperial Terms of Executive Duty.

By the Franco-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Grand Vizier has despatched a second official letter in the name of the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt, in which he expresses the satisfaction of his Imperial Majesty at the receipt of the assurances of fidelity on the part of his Highness which his note contained, as also his pleasure at the compliance with, and strict adherence to, the conditions of the recent firman manifested by the latter.

The Sultan, however, specially insists that the Viceroy shall in the future observe strictly the following points of the royal missive, viz.:—That the Egyptian army shall be reduced, that thirty thousand needle-guns alone shall be ordered in Europe or elsewhere, and that all small arms beyond that number, as well as any iron-clad vessels of war which may have been bargained for or are now in course of construction, shall be countermanded; that the public taxes of the territory shall be levied and collected in the name of the Sultan only; that taxes shall be imposed only in the name of the Sultan; that the annual budget of finance shall be submitted regularly to the Sultan for authorization previous to promulgation; that his approval be asked for in all cases of contract of foreign loans; that the Viceroy shall not hold direct official intercourse or communication with foreign governments, and that he shall afford, through his officers, better treatment to Mussulman pilgrims journeying to and from the holy shrine.

The Grand Vizier adds, in conclusion, that on compliance with these terms and an understanding as to a faithful executive observance of them the Sultan will be very glad to see the Viceroy in Constantinople.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 17—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞@93 for account. American securities dull; 5-20s of 1862, 82¾; 1865s, old, 82⅞; 1867s, 81¾; 10-40s, 75; Erie Railroad, 27⅞; Illinois Central, 94⅞; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 13d.; middling Orleans, 13⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales; the sales of the week were 55,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and 13,000 for speculation. Stock, 460,000 bales, of which 79,000 are American.

LONDON, Sept. 17—11 A. M.—Sperm oil, £93.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 17—1 P. M.—The rain continues. Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 93. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 83; 1865s, old, 82⅝; 1867s, 81⅞; Erie Railroad, 27; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—1 P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat 445,000 bales, of which 6000 are American. California Wheat, 11s.; red Western, 9s.@9d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 7500 quarters; of which 2500 are American. Peas, 44s. 9d. Pork, 42s. 6d. Lard, 75s. 6d.

PARIS, Sept. 17—1·30 P. M.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 70f. 80c.

HAVRE, Sept. 17.—Cotton opens quiet but steady for both on the spot and afloat.

FROM THE WEST.

Thunder Storm—Fire.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—A terrific thunder storm passed over this city last night. Two or three houses were struck by lightning, though not much damage was done.

The freight depot of the Pittsburg Railroad, in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The building was unusually clear of freight, two propellers having cleared from it yesterday afternoon. The loss is mostly in Cleveland freight, the amount of which has not been ascertained. There was no insurance on the building.

Woman's Suffrage Convention.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention adopted a constitution yesterday and elected officers of the State Association. President, Mrs. H. G. Tracey Cutter; Vice-President, Mrs. M. A. Loughley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. L. Downey; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Colt; Treasurer, Mrs. H. L. Crallo; Warden, Mrs. J. B. Quimby.

Resolutions were passed favoring female suffrage.

The Democratic Convention

to-day nominated a ticket composed of half Republicans and half Democrats.

Political.

—Returns from all but three towns in Vermont give Washburn 20,621 majority for Governor.

—Judge Dent is happy because a colored man has been placed on the Mississippi Conservative State ticket.

—Emil Roth, heretofore a prominent Democratic politician in Wisconsin, has gone to Cincinnati, and assumed the editorship of the *Volksfreund.*

—The magnates of the "Labor Reform Party" of Massachusetts have decided to hold a convention in Worcester on the 28th, and nominate a State ticket of their own.

—Colonel R. J. Hinton, one of old John Brown's companions, will probably canvass Mississippi in the interest of the radical Republicans.

—George Gillaspy, Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, weighs 350 pounds, and in this his supporters hope to find an excuse for his not running well.

—The Wisconsin Democrats rejoice in the extinction of slavery, but are not sufficiently grateful to thank the Republicans for it, nor repentent enough to confess their sins in opposing the consummation of the blessing.

—Returns from all the towns in Waldo county, Maine, where Hichborn resided, give Chamberlain, 3138; Smith, 2588; Hichborn, Temperance candidate, 396. Last year, in these towns, Chamberlain had 1188 majority. Republican representatives are chosen in every district except one.

—Governor Harriman begins his labor in Ohio September 17. He is to speak at many of the most important places in the State, and his rare eloquence as a stump speaker cannot fail to stimulate the Republicans who may hear him to earnest work. The Governor is also to make a speech at Pittsburg, Pa.

—The following resolutions were passed by the Democrats of Mercer, one of the strongest Democratic counties in Ohio:—

Resolved, By the Democracy of Mercer county, in convention assembled, That we are in favor of the repudiation of the bonded debt of the United States.

Resolved, That our members of Congress be requested to vote against appropriations providing for the payment of the salaries of the assessors and collectors of internal revenue, or the interest on the bonded debt.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

In the matter of Samuel Pennington, who was charged with perjury in offering bail for Francis Barnes, who was bound over to answer a charge of arson in setting fire to a building at Second and Greenwich streets, an application was made for his admission to bail, which was fixed at $6000, and his mother, Mary Ann Pennington, was brought forward as security.

The Judge directed a search to be made in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, and if the property mentioned was in the lady's name, she should be accepted.

A gentleman was then offered, and it was agreed to take both him and the lady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Friday, Sept. 17, 1869. }

The attitude of the banks and capitalists generally indicates a close money market, and a probable advance in the current rates for all classes of loans. At present there is no very great pinch for money in business circles, but the rates current are very severe on the business interests which depend upon borrowed capital.

The last statement of our banks dissipates the suspicion that they are even remotely connected with the irregular doings of those of New York, who are playing into the hands of the "rings," but there can be no doubt that if money becomes so scarce in New York as to make it profitable for our lenders to transfer their means to that city, the effect here will be a very serious evil to every local business interest.

Call loans are quiet to-day, and the rates vary little from those of yesterday.

The Stock market is excited. State and City loans are without essential change. 101 was bid for City 6s, new issues, and 97 for the old. Lehigh gold loan closed at about 97.

The bulk of the transactions were in Reading Railroad, which was steady at 47·69@47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad declined and sold at 56½; Little Schuylkill Railroad changed hands at 42; Norristown Railroad at 71; Minehill Railroad at 53; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37¼@37½, a decline of ½.

Canal shares were extremely inactive. 36 was bid for Lehigh Navigation. Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were neglected. 62 was bid for West Philadelphia, and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Leh gold l....	97	2 sh Penna RR..	56⅝
$1000 do......s5.	87	100 do..........	56½
100 sh Lit Sch R..c.	42	20 sh Minehill R.... s5wn..	53
2 sh Norrist'n R..	71	100 sh E Pa R...b5.	36
2 sh Read R..trf.	48	100 sh Cata Pf.s60.	37⅜
100 do.........	47⅝	100 do.....s60.	37½
100 do.....b10.	47¾	900 do...ls.s60.	37¼
100 do.....b30.	47·94	200 do.........	37⅞
100 do.......c	47⅝		
100 do.....b10.	47¾		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121½@121⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 121½@121¾; do., 1864, 120½@120¾; do., Nov., 1865, 120½@120¾; do., July, 1865, 119@119¼; do. 1867, 119¼@119½; do., 1868, 118⅞@119⅛; 10-40s, 109⅝@109⅞; United States 6s, 108¾@109¼. Gold, 136½.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121½@121⅝; do. 1862, 122½@121¾; do. 1864, 120½@12¾; do. 1865, 120½@120¾; do. 1865, new, 119@119¼; do. 1867, new do. 119¼@119⅝; do, 1868, 118⅞@119⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅝@109¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 108¾@109; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 136⅜@136⅝; Silver, 130½@132.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136⅜	11·25 A. M.	136½
10·20 "	136½	11·36 "	136⅝
10·25 "	136⅜	11·41 "	136½
11·15 "	136½	11·53 "	136⅜
11·16 "	136⅜	12·30 P. M.	136½

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the week ending Thursday, September 16, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	3,577 00
From Pottsville	174 00
From Schuylkill Haven	6,679 10
From Port Clinton	426 00
Total for week	10,856 10
Previously this year	454,545 16
Total	465,402 06
To same time last year	601,291 05

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	200⅞	Pacific M. S.	72½
N. Y. and Erie R.	38⅝	Western Union Tele.	36⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	72¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	99⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	83⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	106	Adams Express	56¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	77⅜	Wells, Fargo	18¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	87½	Tennessee 6s, new	54½
Chi. and R. I. R.	111⅛	Gold	136⅞
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	87¼	Market feverish.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 17.—The Flour market is devoid of animation, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only 6@700 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5·25@5·62½ for superfine; $5·50@6·25 for extras; $6·50@7·75 for Northwestern extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do.; and $8@10 for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·25@6·37½ per barrel.

There is some inquiry for Wheat for shipment, but the local millers operate sparingly. Sales of 12,000 bushels Indiana and Ohio red at $1·51@1·52 per bushel. Rye is more active. Sales of 3000 bushels Western at $1·15, and 300 bushels Jersey at $1·20. Corn is steady at previously quoted rates. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at $1·20, and 6000 bushels Western mixed, part at $1·11½@1·15, and part on private terms. Oats are without material change. Sales of 4000 bushels Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Western at 60@64c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quot No. 1 Quercitron at $37 per ton.

Whisky is dull, unsettled, and nominat.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........72 | 11 A. M..........75 | 2 P. M..........78

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Annie H. Jennings, Noble, Rotterdam, Workman & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque William, Cole, 60 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Br. barque East Lomond, Bailin, 50 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

Barque Mira, Dix, 38 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Ida M. Comery, Norton, 22 days from Zaza, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg. Left barque Merrimac, loading for Boston. 3d inst., lat. 28 30, long. 79 50, in a gale from NE., sprung head of foremast, damaged sails, and shifted cargo; since then have had moderate weather.

Schr George and Mary, Lord, 5 days from Rondout, with ice to Davis & Hess.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 5 days from Lanesville, with stone to Barker & Bro.

Schr Nellie C. Paine, Doane, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, 17 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Jane Fisher, Moore, 8 days from James river, with railroad ties to Albright & Co.

Schr Clio, Gage, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr Ann Rambo, Price, 5 days from James river, with lumber to J. W. Bacon.

Schr Bee, Lloyd, 5 days from James river, with lumber to J. W. Bacon.

Schr Little Rock, Richman, 15 days from Rappahannock river, with railroad ties to J. W. Bacon.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Beverly, Mass.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Beverly, Mass.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, from Newburyport.
Schr C. C. Bearse, Hodgdon, from Boston.
Schr A. May, May, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Reed, Reed, from Boston.
Schr E. Hay, Haskell, from Boston.
Schr M. E. Amsden, Lavender, from Boston.
Schr E. M. Pennell, Ackley, from Boston.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 16.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Joseph Byrnes; G. P. Hier; Princeton; Alex. Toms; San Jacinto; and N. Bottsford, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 16.—The barge Melissa, with guano for Baltimore, leaves this evening.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 15th inst.

Barque Sirian Star, from Troon, with pig iron, which dragged ashore below Providence 8th inst., was gotten off without much damage, after lightering part of her cargo.

Barque Abbie Thomas, from Troon for Philadelphia, was spoken 13th inst. lat. 40 53, long. 66.

Barque Ella Moore, Marsters, hence, at London 4th inst.

Barque Forsoget, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 3d inst.

Barque Margaretha, Hammond, hence via Falmouth for Amsterdam, was off Dungeness 3d inst.

Brig Scandria, Boikeld, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 31st ult. for Dantzic.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, hence, at Boston 15th instant.

Brig Romaine, Mabla, reported from Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 16th ult. for Genoa.

Schr Wm. F. Burden, Adams, hence, at East Greenwich 14th inst.

Schr Georgie Deering, hence, off the Shoals, Portland, A. M. 15th inst.

Schrs Young Teazer, Bowman; Ocean Traveller, Adams; J. W. Hall, Powell; A. D. Huddell, Long; Ellie L. Smith, Smith; John Griffiths, Martin; D. Collins, Townsend; O. E. Jackson, Blackman; S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman; and L. S. Levering, Corson, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Since the day when the cousin of his Majesty of France went off at a tangent to Ajaccio, and there uttered his warning against the blunder of subjugating Mexico and offending the United States, the oracle known as Prince Napoleon has been seldom heard aloud. It would be wonderful, however, if a Bonaparte could do as the Bourbons have done, and pass through a long silence without learning a great deal and forgetting nothing. Prince Plon-Plon, though content to seem an appendage to the Empire, is not a mere appurtenance of its Emperor. As the Bonapartes go, he is the best, and among Frenchmen eligible for rule and for public affairs, his position, character, and talents make him extraordinary. His sagacity at times has rendered him a very fair time-piece to the empire, only the minute-hand was too fast. He impersonates as much of conscience as can be entertained in blood relation to a French dynasty. The Prince is a thinker, a student, a man of some reveries and a few deeds. He careers about France now and then like a lame and lazy eagle. Seemingly he is a Bonaparte out of work, or an imperial cadet growing grey, though as yet but forty-seven years of age, and, as he himself says, almost the youngest member of the French Senate. The Prince has eccentricities, tastes, and accomplishments; he is an orator, and, more than that, he is a statesman. Were the Emperor, who may now be described as seriously recovered, lying at the point of death, perhaps the royal opportunity would arrive for this unemployed Bonaparte—a task of Regency in connection with a queen who is attached to her confessor, and who is supposed not to know how to govern.

We differ with those who treat the Prince's late speech as inadequate to the sensation it created. It was made to a body of conscript fogies to whom the Prince had the frankness, we will not say the boldness, to utter truths with which all but the Senatorial hirelings of his Majesty are familiar, but stimulating truths nevertheless. He argued in the face of some of their own fears that the Senatus Consultum was not an experiment, and announced that though liberty may be for a while eclipsed, it is the light to which all civilized nations tend; and perhaps it was with covert sarcasm that he hoped he might class France with civilized nations. He said that after Napoleon's return from Elba he was a thorough convert to constitutional principles, as, indeed, he should have been if he was not. "You will ruin pretenders," he said, "by granting liberty, but give them a chance if you withhold it;" and then the Prince uttered a sentiment which reminds us of his love of the fine arts:—"Liberty is cosmopolitan, it is human, it is like the beautiful in its unity." Opposition, he thinks, is the salt which gives savor to political food. A witty statesman once said that you may do anything with bayonets but sit down upon them; and the Prince adds:—"You may do anything with despotism except make it last!" He objects to a *plebiscitum*, believing that the Government has been more effective and expeditious in a Senatus Consultum. He construes the amnesty as a certain pledge for the future. He desires to see the Senate stripped of its excrescence of power and made a proper legislative body. Not being accustomed to deal tenderly with what he condemns, the Prince considers the institution of the Senatus Consultum as something ridiculous, and the fact that the Senate may act legislatively during a six months' prorogation of the Corps Legislatif, and even vote the budget, as simply monstrous. "This power is frightful," calmly observes the Prince. He proceeds to say that the Senate's exclusive privilege to discuss the Constitution—so plainly violated in the late interpellation of 116 deputies—ought to be abolished. He desires an increase in the number of deputies, and wants to see the circumscriptions fixed otherwise than by imperial decree, to the ruin of gerrymandering. Furthermore he thinks the Mayors should be elected by Municipal Councils, and quotes from a talk he had with a peasant in proof. "By and by," he says, "when, as inevitably must be the case, you come to discuss the repeal of the law of Public Safety, of Article 75 of the Constitution of the year VIII, of the administration of the city of Paris, of the relations between Church and State, and new laws on primary and gratuitous instruction, liberty of superior instruction, decentralization, individual liberty, and real economy, then the great battle will come." Thus much for the Prince's prospectus of reform, to which few Frenchmen will object on grounds of liberality. The Prince's best sentence is, we think, directed at the Emperor, and the phantom of responsibility. "The Emperor's responsibility is something vague and superior, high up in clouds and mists—I will not attempt to define it; abler men than I have renounced the task. As I have already said, his responsibility may show itself at a given moment by invoking a *plebiscitum*. But, besides this, the Emperor's responsibility is generous. I quite understand the feeling which leads him to cling to this responsibility. It is something superb, but not very palpable, and not very useful." Here is a fine cynicism, delicate as the blade of Saladin, and a proof positive that while the Prince can philosophically amuse himself at the expense of the empire, he knows how, while giving support to his dynasty, to retain the nicest shades of his individuality.

Since 1791, France has had eight Constitutions, and the last of them is now invaded by the promulgation of the Senatus Consultum. Viewing the failures of the other Constitutions, the Senators who share most the imperial doubts question whether they will be more successful this time. Prince Napoleon, who adds to his interest in his family something of personal independence and faith in the future, demands for France such a reform of the Constitution as will place it beyond the risk of timid and tardy tinkering. In a word, he would have France liberalized in her representative system to the level of England, and the Empire of authority transformed into the Empire of liberty. Then we suppose we shall have to salute the reigning chief of France, to use the early language of Prince Louis Napoleon, as "the Emperor of the French Republic." Can such things be?

THE AVONDALE DEAD.

From the N. Y. World.

The inquest upon the men smothered to death in the Avondale mine is at last over, and the jury have returned what everybody will regard as a righteous verdict.

It is at least consolatory to find that they do not give any countenance to the superfluous horror of the rumor which has lately been put afloat, that the fire by which these unfortunate men lost their lives was purposely kindled for their destruction by a jealous faction of men of the same calling. This story so atrocious and repulsive that, all things considered, it would be difficult to find a parallel to the depravity of the design it imputed to a body of miners to murder in gross a great company of their fellows for no other motive than that their existence was inconsistent with the interests of their murderers. "The fire," the jury say, and no doubt truly, "originated from the furnace in the mines taking effect on the wooden brettice" in the shaft. It is not difficult to trace the hideous rumor of murder to its proper source. The men who imagined it to their interest that such a story should be believed can have been no other than the men who were interested to divert responsibility before public opinion from their own misdeeds. Those men were the owners of the mine.

Even had the rumor referred to been as true as it has been authoritatively pronounced to be false, its truth would not relieve the owners of their amenability. It was their clear duty to take order that neither carelessness nor design could avail to destroy the men at work in their mine. The precautions they took against such an event are what we know. They not only neglected to provide an outlet for escape in case their single shaft should be obstructed, but they lined this single shaft with the most combustible material. A spark from the furnace or an incendiary's match could kindle it at any moment and at any point of the two hundred and thirty-seven feet of its length. A separate shaft would no doubt have been costly, but it would not have been costly enough to do more than diminish temporarily their great profits. And, while the second shaft was in abeyance, a small outlay would have sufficed to make the sole outlet much less dangerous than it was. One of the witnesses, a mining engineer, once employed in the Avondale mine, testified that he had "planned a continuous *brick* flue from the furnace to within about fifty feet of the surface." "But," he swears, "when I left it went into other hands, and they were satisfied with a wooden shaft." This proposition for a brick flue, which would have cost but a trifle compared with the total cost of working the mine, and which would have been a perfect protection against such a fire as has actually occurred, was refused on account of the cost of carrying it out; and the result is before the country in the case of the ghastly disaster of last week. If the single shaft which the parsimony of the company allowed had been properly protected, it would have guaranteed the inmates of the mine against arson or accident.

It is notable that every witness—even the stockholders and officers of the coal company—swears explicitly that "no mine is safe with a single opening," and every impartial expert swears in addition that the lost lives might have been saved with a second outlet. No human power can undo the deadly work which has already been done; but legislation is adequate to prevent its recurrence. There ought to be no delay in providing that no coal mine which has been worked sufficiently to allow of the sinking of a second shaft shall be worked any longer without one. And mines which have not been worked so far should be compelled to render their single shaft incombustible.

There need be no hesitation in placing the blame of this new "Wyoming massacre" where it belongs—upon the shoulders of the company which owned the Avondale mine. Corporations have no souls, but they have pockets, and if they are callous to the grief of widows and orphans of their making, and to the reproaches of an angry people, they are sensitive to pecuniary amercement for gross negligence of their officers. It may not be clear as a legal proposition that this company is liable in damages to every widow they have made. But their moral responsibility is clear enough; and, as a matter of prudence, it would be better for them to undertake the maintenance of the bereaved of Avondale than to face the destructive wrath of the men whose comrades have been done to death in their service.

ALABAMA CLAIMS AND MR. MOTLEY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The following telegram appeared in the *Evening Post* on Tuesday:—

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A recent letter from Minister Motley expresses dissatisfaction at the policy which he is instructed to pursue in regard to the Alabama claims. He writes that the temper of the British Ministry is decidedly favorable towards reopening the negotiations for the settlement of the question, and that if he was permitted to open up the subject again, the chances are that a treaty could be agreed upon alike satisfactory to both."

In view of the intimate relations subsisting between the Minister at London and Senator Sumner, and the announcement current in the press that Mr. Sumner was to preside at the approaching Republican Convention in Massachusetts, and then and there proposed to criticize Secretary Fish's mode of treating the Alabama claims, this despatch has naturally attracted some attention.

Before assuming that Mr. Motley has written such a letter, it may be wise to analyze the statement of the *Post's* correspondent, and see what it amounts to:—

1. The British Ministry would like to renew negotiations if Mr. Motley would take the initiative. That we knew before.

2. That Mr. Motley would like to renew negotiations. That we knew before he left Washington.

3. That Mr. Motley is dissatisfied with the restrictions of the State Department on this subject. That might fairly be presumed.

4. That if he "were permitted to open up the subject again, the chances are that a treaty could be agreed upon."

To make such a declaration privately or publicly presumes the existence of some understanding with the English Cabinet as to terms which, if Mr. Motley would propose, Mr. Gladstone would accept. It also presumes that terms which Mr. Motley thinks satisfactory the President does not think satisfactory, for he is represented as differing with the administration on that subject.

Now we can understand that Mr. Motley may feel impatient to try his hand at negotiating a settlement of our differences with England, but we are not prepared to believe that he is any less tenacious about the terms of settlement than the Government he represents, and if he is not, he could not be now complaining of their policy. This is the improbability number one.

Again, we believe it is no longer a State secret that Mr. Motley has been instructed to notify Lord Clarendon that whenever it is thought best to renew negotiations for a settlement of the Alabama claims, it will be done at Washington. It is not likely that in face of such instructions Mr. Motley would enter into *pourparlers* with the British Government, get terms of settlement which he thought well enough of to recommend to his Government, and then take an appeal from its decision to the country, because it would not authorize him to accept them, all of which must be presumed, if the statements of this telegram are accepted. This is improbability number two.

Again, it is, we believe, no indiscretion for us to say that the subject of the Alabama claims has been very recently the theme of an important correspondence between representative parties in England and this country, and the most favorable proposals which the English Government is supposed to be prepared to make were communicated, but they were not such proposals as the Government of the United States would entertain for a moment. It is not probable that Mr. Motley, up to this time, has been encouraged to expect any more acceptable terms than these from Mr. Gladstone. This is improbability number three.

We may add, as improbability number four, that Mr. Motley would hardly be so indiscreet as to place himself, at this early stage of his mission, in the attitude of deliberate hostility to the Government he represents, at least until it should appear that the country was suffering by that policy, of which, as yet, there can be no pretense. We are therefore constrained to doubt the existence of any letter from Mr. Motley which would bear the construction put upon it by the correspondent of our evening contemporary.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES—A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Democrats have complained very loudly of the government of the city of New York through the incessant interference of the Legislature, and especially by the creation of various boards of commissioners to administer its affairs. They now have an opportunity to remedy all this by adopting the new Constitution.

That instrument provides that general laws shall be passed by the Legislature, at its first session, for the organization and government of cities, and that no special act shall be passed for this purpose except when the object cannot be attained under general laws. This will prevent all that species of discriminating legislation in regard to this city and Brooklyn to which the Democracy have so long and so strenuously objected.

The Constitution also provides that not only Mayors but all city officers shall be chosen by the electors of cities, or be appointed by such city authorities as the Legislature shall designate. The authorities, however, who may be clothed with limited appointing powers, must themselves be chosen by the electers of the several cities. This provision, therefore, will prevent the creation by the Legislature of any special commissions for the city of New York. If commissions are created, it must be done under general laws, equally applicable to all the laws of the State; and even then the commissions must be chosen by the electors of the several cities, or be appointed by authorities chosen by those electors.

By the new Constitution, mayors are vested with much larger powers than the Mayor of this city now enjoys. According to its provisions, mayors are clothed with authority to see that the duties of all other city officers are faithfully performed; and for this purpose, they may investigate their acts, examine all their books, records, and documents, subject them and their subordinates to rigid inquiry under oath, and suspend or remove them from office for misconduct or neglect of duty.

All this is eminently just and proper; and we need hardly say that the bestowal of such authority upon the Mayor of New York, not to speak of other large cities, would amount to a revolution in our municipal government, and revive those earlier and better times when the Mayor was in fact, as well as in form, the Chief Magistrate of the metropolis of the Union.

The new Constitution, then, will commit the exclusive control of all the cities of the State to the electors thereof, to whom it properly belongs. The effect of this measure upon the politics of the State is obvious. The cities are the prolific fountains whence the Democratic party draws a large share of its strength. To place them completely under the control of Democratic authorities must operate to enhance the power and influence of that party, not merely in the cities themselves, but throughout the State. Viewing the question from the standpoint of the cities, therefore, it is clearly for the interest of the Democrats to see that the Constitution is adopted.

BEGINNING OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Generals Rosecrans and Sedgwick were advertised in San Francisco to leave that city on the 12th instant for San Diego, the seaport at the southern extremity of the State of California, there to inaugurate the work on the San Diego and Gila Railroad, and Mr. Seward was also to be present to assist in the ceremonies of breaking ground. Funds sufficient to build the road to the Gila river have been subscribed. This is the beginning of the Southern continental railway line. A company, headed by General Fremont, has been organized East, to begin at Memphis, Tennessee, and thence to build a road southwestwardly, through Arkansas and Texas, to El Paso on the Rio Grande, thence across the tablelands to the Gila river, and down its valley, or near it, to a junction with this San Diego branch.

From the Mississippi river this is a much shorter route to the Pacific Ocean than that of the Union Pacific road; and as it flanks the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada chain, it may be built all the way over the Plains. It is also below the region of interrupting snows, and the work of building it and of running it when completed may be continued without the stoppage of a day from wintry storms. With anything like the enterprise which built the Union Pacific, this Southern road ought to be finished within two years, for there will be comparatively little to do in building it beyond marking out the line and laying the ties and rails. When finished it will be the main line for through travel; but there will be work enough, not only for the two continental roads, which will then be in operation, but for one or two more. In the building up of half a dozen new States the Union Pacific will soon be an immensely profitable line, and so with the Southern Pacific in tapping the undeveloped resources of Western Texas and of New Mexico, and Arizona, and of the Northern States of the Mexican republic, and the vine and olive lands of Southern California, the most productive in the world.

In this connection it will be seen that General Rosecrans is in better business than he would be in running as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. General Fremont, we believe, is now in Europe raising money for the main line from Memphis westward. He only asks the right of way and certain Territorial lands along the line from Congress; for with these and the liberal grants offered by Texas he calculates upon building the road without the further assistance of Government bonds. We think, too, that on this basis the road ought to be pushed through without difficulty, considering the advantages of the route, the lightness of the work, and the profits sure to follow.

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215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
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Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
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GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
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The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25; Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08; Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, ", A. B. Berger, ".
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
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Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
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CAPITAL ... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS ... 1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital ... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,279·22.
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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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INSURANCE.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
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Capital, $500,000.
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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
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PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
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ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
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WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
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4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

[illegible]er Brothers & Co. send us the October number of *Putnam's Magazine*, which has the following table of contents:—

"Cinella"—I, Edward Spencer; "The Last of the Troubadours," President Henry Coppee; "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," C. P. Cranch; "Lavinia—Her Progress"—(Concluded), Caroline Chesebro; "Old Boston and St. Botolph's," Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne; "Something about Fungi," E. C. Wright; "The Charge at Valley Maloy," James T. McKay; "Treasure Trove," Sydney Hyde, "Childhood," a Voluntary, Mary Dean; "Princess Belgiojoso on Italy," H. T. Tuckerman; "Leaves from a Publisher's Letter-Book"—I, G. P. Putnam; "Notes among the Indians"—II, Vincent Colyer; "To-Day," a Romance—Chap. VIII—XI, R. B. Kimball; "A Mining Adventure in New Mexico," Raphael Pumpelly; "Fallen Angels," Mrs. J. J. Piatt; "Literature—At Home;" "Fine Arts;" "Table Talk;" "Literature, Science, and Art Abroad;" "Current Events."

As interesting as anything in the magazine is Professor Coppee's paper on Jasmin, "The Last of the Troubadours," the Provencal barber-poet, known to most English readers solely through Longfellow's fine translation of his exquisite poem, "The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuille:"—

Jacques Jasmin was born at Agen, the chief town of the Department of Lot-et-Garonne. It is worth nothing that the elder Scaliger died and the younger was born here, because their fame seems to have dwelt in the memory and affected the imagination of Jasmin. He became, he says, a dreamer by the fountain when he was told that "a famous writer, Jules-Cesar Scaliger, had made his immortal verses chime with the sound of its silver wave."

We are indebted to one of his earlier poems, "Mons Sonbenis" (*mes souvenirs*), which appeared in 1830, for a simple and touching account of his early career; he describes the hardships and extreme poverty of his youth, and gives a humorous account of his peccadilloes. The Jasmins, for generations, had the unfortunate habit of dying in the almshouse, and he touchingly describes the parting with his poor old grandfather, as, overcome by poverty and sickness, he sets off tottering for the same final resting-place. Once the Jasmin family were without bread, and his mother's wedding ring, *en dernier ressort*, went to the pawnbroker's to furnish a meal, add when it came, how the children laughed and shouted, and ate, oblivious of the morrow! The furniture of the old room, how meagre! Then come his lessons at the church seminary or charity school, and the story of his progress; in six months he had learned to read, six months after he was an acolyte in the mass, again six months pass, and he is a singer in the choir, intoning the *Tantum Ergo*. A comic account follows of his first love scrape; he is caught and locked up, but passes the time in stealing the preserves of the superior—an unpardonable sin; and thus, six months after, he is driven away accursed.

At length, behold him in the *maisonette bleue*, apprentice to the barber, to learn "the silver secrets of the razor and the comb." But while he learned to make and dress wigs, to cut hair and to shave, the burning passion of song came upon him. His leisure time was passed in reading, but he revolved poems in his mind and sang them even with the scissors or razor in his hand. He read *Florian* and *Ducray Duminil*, fell in love with the language of *Estelle*, and determined to write in "that sweet patois which she spoke so charmingly." With a crowd he went to the theatre, and he was in ecstacies at the play, the music, the scenes; ah,

"—— que de pais nouvels
Oh coumo y canton bien! quin parla dous et tendre."

With such simple events, a double existence, he says, was engendered within him; the one craving a solitude in which he "dreamed a thousand sweet things," the other seeking the gay world with its myriad pleasures. At eighteen he married, dressed for the occasion in his "dyed cap, blue coat, and coarse shirt with a calico front." Then in the hey-day of youth, and feeling the afflatus of poetry, the question naturally arose whether he should shave or sing for a living; but seeing in a country paper the sage couplet:—

"Pegasus was the horse that bore
Poets to the almshouse door,"

he made his final determination that he would shave for a living and sing for pleasure, and he never deviated from this determination.

This is a very simple recital, taken from the *souvenirs*, but they are throughout illustrative of the man; proud of his poverty, proud of his trade, and proud of his verses.

His first published work, and one which immediately gave him renown, was *Lou Chalibari* (*Le Charivari*), a mock-heroic poem, conceived without a knowledge of Homer and the schools, so correctly, and executed so powerfully, that, in the opinion of Nodier, it contests the prize with the *Lutrin* of Boileau and *La Secchia Rapita* (*the rape of the bucket*) of Tassoni. In 1835 appeared his little pastoral epic *L'Abuglo de Castel-cuille* (the Blind Girl of Castel-Cuille), of which Leon de Lavergne speaks as "Cette touchante histoire qui a fait verser tant de larmes sur toute la ligne des Pyrenees." Although it has been rendered by Longfellow in English as well as both idioms would admit, there are a freshness and naturalness in the story, and a harmony and tenderness in the language of the original, which are not even approached in the translation. In 1840 he gave to the world his Franconneto (Franconnette), which he dedicated to the city of Toulouse, and which eminent critics have considered his best poem. The *elite* of Toulouse had given him a banquet in 1836, and the President had offered as a sentiment, "The adopted son of the city of Toulouse—Jasmin." This poem was his response.

In 1840 he published his *Maltro l'Inoucento* (*Crazy Martha*), which, if not so much a work of varied art, is a still more touching story than Franconnette. The next year appeared *Les Deux Freres Jumeaux* (*Lous dus frays bessous*), and in 1849, *La Semaine d'un Fils* (La semmano d'un fil).

We have mentioned only his principal poems; his minor verses are all striking and beautiful; but we must pass them by, to say that, with all the simplicity, causality, and freshness of the improvisatore, in seeming, the poetry of Jasmin is in reality thoroughly labored and *chatie*. It comes, indeed, fresh from the heart, and speaks to the heart, it is in the language of the people; there is no rhetorical artifice; he was ignorant of the schools, but, like a skilful painter, he works by rules, although self-taught. He makes the cartoon, he studies his persons and groups from life, he spreads his canvas, and be spares no labor to make his figures speak and live before us. His poems are thus cabinet pictures of rare truth and rare finish. There is a passage in his life which illustrates his high appreciation of the labor justly demanded by the art of poetry, and in which he speaks admirably for himself. There was a certain Peyrotte, a peasant poet, like himself, a *potier* of the department of Herault, who sent him a Christmas challenge in 1847 to recite verses in the style of the old trombadours, at the public games in *Montpelier*. Peyrotte proposed that four persons known to literature should name three subjects, that the poets should be shut up for twenty-four hours to treat them, and then come forth and compete for the prize in public recitation. This challenge was made public; [illegible] Jasmin's letter in reply:—

Sir:—I received only day before yesterday, the evening before my departure, your *cartel poetique*; but I must tell you that had I received it at a more opportune time, I should not have been able to accept it.

What! sir, you propose to my muse, which so much loves fresh air and liberty, to shut itself up in a close room, guarded by four sentinels, who would let nothing but food pass in, and, there, to treat three given subjects in twenty-four houes! . . . Three subjects in twenty-four hours! You make me shudder, sir. In the danger to which you would subject my muse, I must confess to you, in all humility, that it has been so [illegible] in its following of the *ancient school*, as to be only able to grant me *two or three verses a day*. My five poems: *L'Aveugle*, *Mes Souvenirs*, *Franconnette*, *Marthe la Folle*, and *Les Deux Jumeaux*, have cost me twelve years of labor, and they do not, moreover, number in all more than two thousand four hundred verses.

The chances, you see, would not be equal. Hardly would our two muses become prisoners, when yours would have finished the *triple task*, before mine, poor little wench, would have found its first inspiration.

I do not, therefore, dare to enter the lists with you. The horse that drags its car painfully along, but which, nevertheless, arrives at its goal, cannot compete with the fiery locomotive. The art which produces verses one by one cannot enter into competition with the *verse-factory*.

"So my muse declares itself in advance conquered, and I authorized you to register my declaration to that effect. I have the honor, sir, to salute you.

"JACQUES JASMIN.

"P. S.—Now that you know the muse, in two words, know the man. I love glory, but the success of another never disturbs my sleep. J. J."

Next to this self-respect and this pains-taking devotion to his muse, the most striking characteristic of the poet is wonderful versatility. Most poets perform best in a single part; Jasmin is not only equally felicitous in the grave and the gay, but he so intermingles both that his power over the reader is greatly enhanced thereby. He passes with perfect command from laughter to tears, from the *De profundis* to the *Exaltavi*. Add to this that he was a great actor, as well as a great dramatist. With a singularly mobile face, effective natural gestures, clear pronunciation, and a nobly modulated voice, he recited and acted his own poems, to the great delight and amid the enthusiasm of thousands who flocked to hear him, as he made his annual tour through the provinces. Often visited in his humble home by strangers and tourists, he would burst from his shop into his little sanded parlor, razor or comb in hand, and say, "Excuse me a few minutes, I am shaving a customer." This done, he would return and take out his portfolio. "Shall I make you laugh or cry? or perhaps both? I can do it." And then, although his auditors knew nothing of the language, the acting was so excellent that they caught its meaning, and laughed or cried as he played upon the chords of their hearts. They saw the story in his face, and at his fingers' ends. Lavergne, after witnessing such a display, declared:—"Il est pleureur, il est bouffon, il est sublime, il est naif—c'est un grand artiste. "The man was the poem himself, the last and greatest of the Troubadours, one of the people, the friend of the people, the poet of the people, making the old patois resound again through France, singing not *chansons de geste* and *sirventes*, not the impurities of the *gay science*, and the *arrets d' amour*, but the simple life of the peasant and a pure morality never tarnished by the humid breath of lust.

Jasmin never lost his simplicity, but with it he always had a harmless, and what may be called a self-protecting, vanity. He estimated himself at his real value; he thought himself the best modern poet France had produced. Titled visitors, who came to hear him read, he received in his humble house with genuine good humor, but without obsequiousness. They came to him, and he obliged them; he wanted nothing they could bestow. He was the poet-hero of Agen, which gave him a golden crown; at Lyons he received two crowns. He was the adopted child of Toulouse. Allured to Paris, he was kindly received by Louis Philippe and his family, invested with the *Legion d'honneur*, and, what he esteemed much more, was honored with a banquet by the barbers of Paris. At the *seance* of the French Academy on the 20th of August, 1852, he received the "extraordinary prize" of five thousand francs, on presenting which M. Villemain, the distinguished litterateur and perpetual secretary, pronounced a laudatory discourse of great beauty and finish, in which, after mentioning his other claims to this prize, he says:—"Another glory of this original talent, a title by which it seeks the literary crown, is that it breathes only the justest and purest sentiments—God, country, the family, love well bestowed and faithful, grateful friendship, zeal in the cause of the poor, the orphan, the suffering, for the village church, for the ruined home of the good priest, for the statue of the hero." To whom else among the brilliant crowd of modern French writers could such an eloge belong?

Often urged to come into the sunlight of patronage or court faver at Lyons and Paris, and to repose upon his laurels, he always refused, and returned happy and contented to the *maisonette bleue*, where he died on the 6th of October, 1864. We have reserved for another paper, should time and space warrant, a version of his story of *Crazy Martha* (*Maltro L'Inoucento*), which our readers, we feel sure, will thank us for bringing to their knowleege.

CITY COUNCILS.

Select Branch—President Stokley occupied the chair. There was a quorum present, the reading of the journal was presented and the business went on.

An invitation was received and accepted to visit the Teachers' Institute meeting, to-day, at Musical Fund Hall.

The resolutions of the Board of Control, reported in our issue of Wednesday last, asking for certain appropriations, were referred to Committee on Schools.

A communication from certain workmen employed in cleaning the streets, asking means to draw their pay, was referred.

A long printed communication was received from the Schuylkill Navigation Company, making claim on the corporation for giving it water. It sets forth:

That, by the contracts of the company with the city for the use of the water power created by the erection of the dam in the river Schuylkill, near Fairmount, it is in effect stipulated that, whenever by the use of the water of the river at that point, for the purposes of navigation and for water power, the water is drawn down to the top of said dam, then the city shall stop using said water power until the water rises to the top of the dam, thereby leaving the whole of the water for the purposes of navigation, and only granting to the city the right to use as water power any surplus of water that may then be left.

Toward the close of July it became necessary for the Company to call on the city for a compliance with these contracts. The agents of the city stopped the use of the water as water power, so that navigation was only partially interfered with. But on the 11th day of August, the agents of the city having at that time drawn the water considerably below the top of the dam, refused to shut off the water from their machinery, thereby stopping the navigation of the river, and greatly damaging memorialists.

On the 14th of August, while this state of things continued, the Chief Engineer of the Water Department made an application requesting that the navigation of the river should be wholly suspended, and that the city should be permitted to use the whole of the water of the river until the famine for water was passed. The Chief Engineer stated he had no power to bind the city to indemnify the Company for the damage which might occur, yet expressed the conviction that a full indemnity would be accorded by the city. In answer to this application the Navigation Company at once ordered their locks to be closed, and several of their upper dams to be drawn. This arrangement was, on the 23d day of August, communicated to your bodies at a special meeting. At said meeting the action of the Chief Engineer and of the Committee on Water was approved of, the liability of the city for indemnity was recognized, and an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was made, to be paid on account of said indemnity.

The stoppage of navigation has continued for more than a month, and has been lately only partially removed.

From the above facts, it will be seen to what extent in time the city is liable to make payment for the obstruction of navigation. The object of this memorial is to secure immediate payment on account of the indemnity, and to arrange for the final ascertainment thereof in full.

It must be borne in mind that the river Schuylkill is a great public highway, entrusted by the State to the care and control of the Navigation Company, and that they are bound at all times to keep it in navigable order.

In their contracts for a supply of water-power, they have at all times and with all parties stipulated—as by their charter they were bound to do—that the use of the water of the river for water-power should cease whenever it was required for the purposes of the navigation, and hitherto these contracts have been enforced against all the water-tenants, the city included. It is susceptible of the clearest proof, that if the city had, in compliance with her contract, stopped using the water-power of the river, when so requested by the Navigation Company, there would have been an abundant supply for all the purposes of navigation. The only question that remains between the city and the Navigation Company is the amount of the indemnity to be paid, and in what manner it shall be ascertained. First in the consideration of this claim, we put the case of the suffering boatmen.

Without in any way waiving their legal rights, we have proposed to them that the demurrages named in their bills of lading shall be the measure of their claim, and that the basis of a settlement with them should be as follows:

First. To estimate that, according to the regular running of their boats, it would take five days for them to reach the locks at Fairmount from the date of the bill of lading, and that for every day beyond five days from the date of their bills of lading they were prevented from passing the outlet lock at Fairmount, they should be allowed demurrage at the rate of six dollars per day for the first four days, and twelve dollars per day thereafter.

Such a measure of compensation seems to be the very least that should be allowed to them, and we trust it will be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Second. As to the claim of the Navigation Company itself for indemnity, we propose, also without prejudice to our legal rights, that the following rules shall be adopted:

That the tonnage of coal and of miscellaneous articles carried over the works of the Company for the month immediately preceding the stoppage of navigation shall be taken as the measure of business of which the Company has been deprived, and that compensation shall be made therefor at the rates of toll charged thereon at the time of the stoppage—less the amount that the Company would have paid thereon for the expenses of lateral railroads, for shipping coal, and for drawbacks—these being the only deductions that should be made, as all the other current expenses of the Company have remained unchanged.

By the contract between this Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, relative to the leases and working of certain lateral railroads in Schuylkill county, it is stipulated that if the anthracite coal trade is not, by working under said contracts, divided between them in certain proportions, the party having an excess shall pay to the other twenty-five cents per ton for such excess. But that if the works of either Company during that period of the year which runs from the 1st of April to the 15th of December shall not be in use, the computation of the coal trade for the ascertainment of the respective portions of the parties shall, while such suspension of use continues, be suspended also.

By the stoppage of the business of the Navigation Company by the city this suspension of computation of tonnage is now in force, and the loss thereby caused is considered a fair and legitimate item in the matter of indemnity.

We therefore ask that immediate measures shall be taken by your bodies for a settlement based on the foregoing principles, and that payment shall be made for the time that has already been lost by the boatmen and the Navigation Company; and that, if the stoppage shall be continued for a longer period, weekly settlements shall be made, and payment thereof be accorded on the same basis.

Adopting the principles above suggested, it is estimated that the present claim against the city amounts to upward of four hundred thousand dollars, which would be about equally divided between the boatmen and the Navigation Company, and on this large sum only twenty-five thousand dollars have yet been paid.

In conclusion your memorialists will state that in making out their claim for indemnity they have endeavored to place it on the most favorable ground for the city, and they feel that your bodies will be cheerfully and cordially sustained by the public in a settlement that will be characterized by its just as well as equitable features.

By order of the managers.

F. FRALEY, President.

Office Schuylkill Navigation Company, September 15, 1869.

The memorial was debated at length. It was explained by Mr. Smith, of the Twenty-second ward, that the sneers lately indulged in at the non-payment of certain parties for services in using steam fire engines to pump water into Fairmount basin, were expended uselessly. Until an appropriation is made for the purpose the payment of such services is not possible.

Mr. King said that his confidence in the Chief Engineer of the Water-works was such that he would vote for anything that that gentleman might require.

The memorial was ultimately referred to the Committee on Water, with the understanding that their action shall be immediate.

The ordinance appropriating $25,000 to pay expenses incurred in keeping up the supply of water during the late drought, in the various basins, was passed.

The status of the City Treasury was thus reported: cash balance $1,032,611.

Mr. Cattell, of the Committee on Girard Estate, presented an ordinance directing the superintendent of the Girard Estate to execute a lease for ten years of a mining tract in Schuylkill county, to the Knickerbocker Ice Company. This was passed.

One directing that $80,000 of the last year's income from the Girard estate, now lying unused, be invested in the scrip of the city loans, was also agreed to.

A message, announcing the expected arrival in this city of the California Pioneer Association, on the 25th inst, was received. The Mayor asks that some municipal action should be taken relative to extending the municipal hospitality.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that a committee of six be appointed to receive and introduce the visitors. It was voted down. The yeas were Messrs. Barlow, Cattell, Kramer, Herkness, Hooper, Kamerly and McCall.

The nays were Messrs. Duffy, Fox, Franciscus, Hodgdon, Hopkins, Jones, Kersey, King, McIlvain, Marcus, Plumly, Ritchie, Shallcross, Shermer, Stokley.

Mr. Barlow, from the Committee on Street Cleaning, reported an ordinance to settle the claims of ex-street contractors. It was ultimately fixed as the special order for Thursday next at 4 P. M.

The chairman of the committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer reported a cash balance on hand August 1, 1869, as $1,224,790.

This was the extent of the legislation consummated. The Chamber now adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at 3 o'clock, president Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

The following communications were read:

One from Frederick Fraley, of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, asking for indemnity from loss sustained by letting down their locks during the late scarcity of water in the Schuylkill river. Referred.

A petition was presented by Mr. Calhoun, asking for indemnity against loss for a number of spokes used by firemen at the Front and Lombard streets fire. Referred.

Mr. Bardsley offered a petition for the erection of a bridge over Broad street, at the junction of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad. Referred to joint Committee of Highway and Finance.

An ordinance was presented by Mr. Martin, to make an appropriation of $360 to pay a sewer assessment bill. Agreed to.

A communication from the Mayor, asking for certain transfers in the appropriation to Police Department for the year 1869.

Mr. Myers presented a resolution making the desired transfers. Agreed to.

Mr. Fareira presented a communication from the citizens of Kentucky, asking that delegates be appointed to attend the Memphis Convention in Louisville, on the 12th of October, for the purpose of considering the drooping interests of the south.

The same gentleman also presented a resolution for the appointment of delegates. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna presented a petition to change the place of voting in the Ninth division of Tenth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a petition from assessors, asking for payment for extra services. Referred.

Mr. H. Huhn offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the Seventeenth division of the Fifteenth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the Third division of the Third ward. Agreed to.

Also, one to change the place of voting in the Fifth division of the Sixteenth ward. Referred to Election Committee.

Mr. Ray offered petitions for changing the place of voting in the Second division of the Eighteenth ward. Laid on the table.

Mr. Gwinner offered a resolution changing the place of voting in the Second division of Eighteenth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray offered resolutions for the laying of water pipe on Cumberland and other streets. Referred.

Also, one to grade Dauphin and West streets. Referred.

Mr. Wagner presented a petition for a sewer on Spruce street, east of Fourth. Referred.

Mr. Fareira offered a resolution changing the places of holding elections in the Seventh and Eighth divisions of the Ninth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin offered a petition from the Fisk Concrete Paving Company. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Harrison presented a report from the joint special committee to have the iron pavement removed from Fifth and Chestnut streets. The committee was discharged.

Mr. Shoemaker, of Committee of Finance, presented a report with a resolution annexed, releasing certain property of Bernard Quinn from a certain judgment. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, of Committee on Highways, presented a report with resolution annexed, to tramway Irving street, from Thirty-eighth to Fortieth street, and King street to Woodland street. Agreed to.

Also, one to open Vienna street. Agreed to.

Mr. Myers, chairman of Committee on Police, offered a resolution ratifying the proclamation of the Mayor offering the reward of $1000 for the attempted assassins of officer Brooks.

Mr. Shane, of the Committee on Fire and Trusts, offered a resolution authorizing certain transfers. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna, of joint special committee to erect a monument, presented their report in reference to the erection of the Washington monument.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $790 64, for defraying the expenses consequent thereon.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to refer to the Committee on Finance. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to devise some plan for collecting the city taxes. Referred.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution changing the place of voting in the Fourth division of the Fifth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Shisler offered a resolution of instruction to the Mayor, requesting him to inform Councils why the ordinance in relation to filth and garbage has not been enforced. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to resume the second reading of the bill making an appropriation of $100,000 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, for enlargement and improvement of the same, which was agreed to after a somewhat lengthy discussion.

The following bills from Select Council were considered:

One for the execution and delivery of a lease to the Knickerbocker Ice and Coal Company. Agreed to.

One for the drawing of certain warrants by the Superintendent of the Girard Estates. Agreed to.

One making certain appropriations out of the Girard estate for defraying certain expenses.

One authorizing the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to draw certain warrants for the repuddling of the Roxborough reservoir. Agreed to.

Also, one making an appropriation of $25,000 to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, for supplying the city during the late scarcity. Referred to the Committee on Water of Common Council.

Mr. Shoemaker, of Committee on Finance, presented a resolution accepting the sureties of Timothy Gleck, supervisor of Twenty-third ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans moved the consideration and second reading of the bill relative to changing the boundary lines of certain divisions in the Nineteenth ward.

No quorum answering to the call, Common Council adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Church of the Intercessor, on Spring Garden street below Broad, has passed into the hands of Bishop Stevens, having been purchased by his attorney at Sheriff's sale, August 2, 1869, subject to the right and title of John Welsh, Esq., who had purchased the same at Sheriff's sale in 1862. The movable property was bought August 17, 1869.

As the corporation which for several years hired the use of the building frem J. Welsh, Esq., had by vote of the vestry delivered the keys into the hands of the present owner, and full possession by him was duly accepted, it was further announced that the corporation known as "The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Intercessor," has no legal right or interest therein; and that for the present the building will be held by the Bishop *under his sole direction and control* as a *Free Church*, to which the surrounding population are cordially invited, and in which the ministry and services of the church are to be supplied by the free-will offerings of the worshippers.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

John Donaghey, aged twenty-nine years, a sailor belonging to the barge Village Belle, badly injured in the head by blows inflicted by some unknown person.

John Mason, colored, aged four years, residing in Prosperous alley, three ribs broken during a quarrel in West Philadelphia.

Patrick McElwee, aged thirty-seven years, from Hazleton, Pa., arm broken.

Domestic Affairs.

—General Thomas and staff have returned from Alaska.

—Loring and Fay, of the Harvard crew, have arrived at Boston.

—During August 1,171,000 pounds of chewing and [illegible]4000 pounds of smoking tobacco were shipped from Richmond, Va.

—Horace Greeley, General Butterfield, and Collector Grinnell, yesterday, waited on Secretary Boutwell in New York.

—Attorney-General Hoar has decided that companies or individuals must look to Congress, and not immediately to the Treasury Department, for war damages.

—The Athletic Base Ball Club of this city were defeated by the Eckford Club, at New York, yesterday, by a score of 39 to 16.

—Last night Secretary Boutwell dined at the Union League Club House, New York, with about forty prominent merchants.

—The Texan elections will extend over two days, and may be carried over four days, to give time to those living farthest from the polls to come in and vote.

—The report that Minister Motley wrote from London that he was dissatisfied with the course he was obliged to pursue, under his instructions, is officially denied.

—Admiral Hoff had an interview with Secretary Robeson yesterday. It is not thought advisable by the Government to make public, at present, the Admiral's report on the execution of Americans by the Spaniards in Cuba.

—The entrance examination for admission a to Cornell University has been in session at Ithica, N. Y. The entering class will number about three hundred and twenty, although there were four hundred applicants.

—At Detroit, on Wednesday night, a burglar entered the house of Henry Willits, who was aroused by a noise made by the thief. He left his bed, and finding the thief, grappled with him, but the latter stabbed Mr. Willits to death. The murderer was arrested.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Archbishop of Armagh died in Dublin yesterday, at the age of sixty-eight years.

—The majority of the Prince Imperial is to be announced on his next birthday, March 16, 1870.

—A bailiff named Treyne was shot dead at Abbyderry yesterday by a person supposed to be a Fenian.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The *Times* has an editorial article to-day on Minister Sickles' note to the Spanish Government on the Cuban question, wherein it says:—

"It was generally believed that Grant would not interfere, or allow interference on the Cuban question, until Congress could vote upon it. Is he less resolute than formerly, or has pressure forced him to sanction demands upon Spain for the abandonment of Cuba? No doubt the alternative offered Spain is her abundant island or American recognition of the insurgents.

"The probabilities are that we are on the eve of serious events. The struggle will be hopeless so far as Spain is concerned, but the government cannot resist the impulses of the people. The flame of Spanish pride is fast kindling, and the government, in striving to check it, will soon be extinguished. From the most tranquil provinces of Spain come offers of men and arms, in order that the regular troops may go to Cuba. The aggressive policy of the United States cannot be justified by the attitude of Spain towards Cuba.

"There is no question of slavery, for the abolition of slavery has already been decided upon. It is not the determination of Spain to resist the demands of the Cubans, for negotiations have been opened to allow the severance of the island. Setting aside the question, whether the means to set Cuba free are fair to Spain, it is doubtful if a war of races might not ensue, if the insurrection is not extinguished before the cession of the island. Under the present critical circumstances, the Cortes, on reassembling, will have to turn their whole thought and attention to the difficulties and dangers of Cuba."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·42	MOON SETS	2·31
SUN SETS	6·06	HIGH WATER	11·18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DUBBOROW, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Aug. 28
Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Sept. 1
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 2
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 7
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Sept. 7
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9

FOR EUROPE.

St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Sept. 18
Prussian	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 18
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 18
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Sept. 21
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 21
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Cordova	New York	London	Sept. 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 18
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 18
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, Bangor, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr J. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, do.
Schr Mary T. Fisher, Lawrence, Providence, do.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, Providence, do.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Cambridgeport, do.
Barge Muscona, Dix, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 76, Woods, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Ital. brig Matilda, Cafiero, 73 days from Girgenti, with sulphur to Paul Pohl, Jr.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr B. L. Sherman, Phinney, from Boston, with molasses to J. Baker & Co.
Schr Marion Gage, Sheppard, from New Bedford.
Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, from Providence.
Schr West Wind, Lawson, from Providence.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannon, from Providence.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, from New Haven.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Martin, from Portland.
Schr J. McAdam, Willard, from Portland.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, from Boston.
Schr J. W. Allen, Doane, from Boston.
Schr Vraie, Hand, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, from Boston.
Schr J. Barrett, Dickerson, from Boston.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, from Norwich.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, from Norwich.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Stevens, from Portsmouth.
Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, from Gardiner.
Schr Port Royal, Hasken, from Stamford, Ct.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, from Newport.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 17.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Quaker City, with anthracite coal to order.
Susie, with lumber, for Camden.
G. W. Lormor, with lumber, for Newark.
Annie and Milton, with lumber to Woolverton & Tinsman.
W. S. Boyd, with lime, for Chesapeake City.
F. W. Levan, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 16.—The pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell reports the following vessels having passed in:—Barques William, from Liverpool; Mira, from ——; brig Ida M. Comery, from Zaza; and a barque and brig, names unknown.

The following vessels were at the Breakwater last evening:—Barque Golden West, for Liverpool; brig Naiad, for Rockport, N. B.; Abby Ellen, for Belfast, Ireland; Forest State, for Bangor; Lewis Clark, for do., all from Philadelphia; Lebannah, from Baltimore for Providence; schrs Ellen Holgate, for Newbern, N. C.; Emma Hocker, for New York; Emma Bacon, for Salem; F. St. Clair Edwards, for do.; Taylor & Mathis, for Boston; J. V. Wellington, for do.; Lizzie D. Small, for Bridgeport; S. Castner, Jr., for Gardiner, all from Philadelphia; Koret, from Baltimore for Portland; and Maggie Mulvey, from Georgetown, D. C., for Providence. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Medora, Reed, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 3d inst.
Ship John C. Boynton, Waycott, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 20th ult. lat. 50, long. 10.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 14th inst.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 14th instant.
Barque Idolique, Durkee, from London for Philadelphia, at Falmouth 2d inst.
Barque Max, Knockel, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle, Eng., 31st ult.
Barque Ingham Wibacher, Deliberto, for Philadelphia, sailed from Girgenti 18th ult.
Barque M. H. Culbert, Hatfield, hence, at Marseilles 30th ult.
Barque Die Tugend, Bugdahl, hence, at Stettin 31st ult.
Barque Salmi, Eckholm, hence, at Cronstadt 29th ult.
Barque William, Cole, from Liverpool 17th July for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst. lat. 35, long. 28.
Brig Avance, Shultz, hence for Hamburg, was off Brixham 3d inst.
Schrs C. H. Moller, Brown, hence for Boston, and Glenwood, Dickinson, hence for Lynn, passed Hell Gate 15th instant.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 13th instant.
Schr Amelia, Bebee, hence, at Providence 14th inst.
Schr Sewell, Richards, hence, at Newport P. M. 13th instant.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, hence, at Pawtucket 14th instant.
Schr C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 14th inst.
Schrs Adelaide, Endicott, for Pawtucket; S. P. Snow, Wilcox, for Stonington; and Ann Dole, Halsey, for Wareham, all from Philadelphia, at New York 12th inst.
Schr L. D. Jarrard, Bailey, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.
Schr W. R. Genn, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th inst.
Schrs Foaming Sea, James, and George Reppiler, Miller, hence, at Richmond 14th inst.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
F. J. ALLEGRETTI.
61

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 35 S. ELEVENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE R. BERNARD............DIRECTRESS
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 17, BENEFIT OF MRS. C. R. BERNARD.
When will be presented Verdi's LA TRAVIATA.
With a great cast, including Haigh, Drayton, H. C. and J. G. Peakes, James A. Arnold, Mrs. Bernard, and Anna Mischka.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON
A Grand BOHEMIAN GIRL MATINEE,
and last appearance of the Company.
Box sheets now open.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, (CHESNUT Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.)
MISS LAURA KEENE............SOLE LESSEE
OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1869.
Entirely Altered and Reconstructed in every Department, combining all the MODERN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN IMPROVEMENTS.
A NEW AUDITORIUM,
With a perfect view of Stage and Audience,
PRIVATE BOXES, ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, ORCHESTRA STALLS, AND DRESS CIRCLE,
Decorated with CRIMSON VELVET AND SATIN,
And Upholstered with PATENT ELASTIC SPONGE.
THE LARGEST SEATS IN AMERICA.
NEW CHANDELIER, with Crystal Hangings,
CRAYONS AND CHROMOS,
PENDANT SHELLS AND TRAILING VINES, NATURAL FLOWERS AND FERNS,
Serve to give an air of BEAUTY AND REFINEMENT WITH HOME-LIKE COMFORT,
Never before equalled in America.
The Inaugural Performance will be THE MARBLE HEART; OR, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
In which MISS LAURA KEENE And the New Company will appear.
Stage Manager............Mr. Vining Bowers
Conductor of Orchestra............Mr. Mark Hassler
Prompter............Mr. F. O. Savage
Stage Machinist............Mr. Thomas P. Blackwood
Costumer............Mr. G. Stanton
Business Agent and Treasurer............Mr. J. T. Donnelly
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Circle, 75 cents; Secured Seats in Orchestra Circle, $1; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1·50; Secured Seats in Dress Circle, $1; Private Boxes, holding family party of seven, $10.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7. Overture at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.
SALE OF SEATS FOR OPENING NIGHT will commence on Saturday, September 18, at 9 o'clock A. M. 9 17 2t

THE SALE OF SEATS FOR THE OPENING OF LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, Will commence on Saturday morning, at 9 A. M. 1t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 17,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
Who will, in compliance with many requests, appear in her wonderful impersonation of LADY ISABEL,
In the great moral sensational drama of EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
Lady Isabel............} Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Madame Vine............}
To conclude with the elegant Comedietta of THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Lady Elizabeth Freelove............Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Saturday—A SPLENDID BILL, and LAST NIGHT of MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Monday Evening, Sept. 20,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

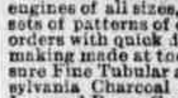
MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
BENEFIT OF MR. HARRY BECKETT.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Sept. 17,
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Ganem............MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
Supported by the Full Troupe.
Previous to the Burlesque,
DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMDEN?
Chesterfield Honey Bun............H. BECKETT

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES,
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 16 6m

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT above EIGHTH.
THE WONDERFUL KIRALFY TROUPE
In Two Grand Ballets,
HARVEST HOME AND MAGYAR CSARDAS.
The World's Prestidigitateur, ROBERT NICKLE.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN, Superintendent.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
24 3m No. 435 N. BROAD Street.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 220 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wmd

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1869.

THE DEMAND FOR A NEW LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

THE demand for the removal of the obnoxious renominated legislators from the Republican ticket has been greatly strengthened by the late action of the Democracy. No measure would add more to the strength of the Republican party than the ejection from its ranks of Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong. It is impossible to rally the masses cheerfully to the support of a ticket embracing such names, when the fact is well understood that they seek power only for the purpose of profiting by new betrayals of their constituents. If party discipline is to be strictly and stringently enforced, it should have its court-martials as well as its orders exacting implicit obedience, and under any well-organized court-martial system these candidates could be indicted, tried, and convicted of such misconduct at the last session of the Legislature as would forever disqualify them from obtaining honorable partisan distinction. If there are any possible means of inducing them to retire, they should be employed; if they can be deposed or driven from the tickets, they should be unceremoniously stricken off. But if these expedients fail, the Republicans should take good care to defeat them by voting for their opponents. Faithless representatives do no possible good to a party; they only reflect back disgrace upon the men who elect them; and while they plunder their constituents and the State, they at the same time bring reproach upon their supporters. If we must send men to Harrisburg only to revel in corruption, it is better for the Republicans to permit Democrats to monopolize such infamy; and they can commit no graver error than to sanction by their votes the re-election of candidates who are irretrievably disgraced by tainted records.

DEMOCRATIC CITY PROGRAMME.

It is now well understood in political circles that the new Democratic ticket was formed in the manner we announced yesterday: that is, each retiring candidate named his successor. Instead of the respectables gaining a clear victory over the roughs, they formed a coalition for mutual advantage. The roughs, seeing that their prospects of success were perfectly desperate, withdrew to place more reditable proxies or representatives on the course. The contest now is to assume an aspect similar to that of a trotting match or a horse race. The original nominees, instead of being distanced on the track themselves, have a faint hope of winning through the good running qualities of their substitutes; and the new programme may be fairly stated, in something like the language of the turf, as follows:—

FOR THE TRASURY SWEEPSTAKES,
S. Gross Fry names William C. Patterson.
FOR THE CITY COMMISSIONER'S PERQUISITES,
Charles B. Duncan names John R. Coxe.
FOR THE HEAVY RECORDER OF DEEDS PLATE,
C. M. Hurley names John G. Brenner.
FOR THE PICKINGS OF THE PROTHONOTARY,
William F. Scheible names Washington [illegible] Jackson.
FOR THE CRUMBS OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS CLERKSHIP,
John P. Ahern names David W. Sellers.
FOR THE PROFITS OF THE CORONER,
James Stewart names Joseph M. Reichard.

The pretense that the Executive Committee nominated the new ticket was only a fiction. They simply ratified and gave a sort of official sanction to the selections of the retiring candidates, who, instead of being animated by a noble and disinterested spirit of self-sacrifice, acted on the sordid but common-sense maxim that "half a loaf is better than no bread." It remains to be seen how the people will relish the new bargain. It has at least the charm of novelty, for heretofore no set of partisan leaders were sufficiently audacious to form such a glaring compact. It is usually left for emperors and kings to nominate their successors, and since Johnny Ahern and his compeers have acquired this power, if the party submits to their dictation, they may well boast that they are its absolute masters.

THE PENSION AGENTS.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that an appeal is about to be made from the decision of a commissioner justifying the Government pension agents of Philadelphia in a refusal to pay to attorneys the amount due to pensioners. We are not apprized of the details of this particular controversy, but it apparently involves, to some extent, a principle of no little importance. The nation appropriates a large sum annually to wounded soldiers, or the dependent families of the martyrs of the war, and every possible precaution should be taken to insure the reception of this money by the persons for whom it is really intended. Extortionate agents and avaricious attorneys have absorbed by far too large a portion of the legacies of maimed heroes and the generous provision for the support of bereaved widows and orphans.

It is matter of record that thousands of Union soldiers, especially those enlisted in the South, have been cheated out of the whole amount of their bounties, and even in the North a fearful aggregate of tolls have been extracted on various pretences from the Government pensions. The further attorneys are thrown into the background in these transactions, the better will it be for the Government and the legititimate objects of its bounty. In spite of all that has been done by State agents, by the Sanitary Commission, and by various public officials to protect the soldiers, many have become the prey of the hungry sharks who are perpetually seeking opportunities to enrich themselves at the expense of the taxpayers on the one hand and the defenders of the country on the other. Every step which restricts such operations will receive the cordial approval of the country, while every facility granted to those who trade upon the sorrows and sufferings of the Union soldiers is sure to be used for discreditable and dishonest purposes.

WOMAN AS A POLITICIAN.

THE Woman's Rights movement, as perverted by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna E. Dickinson, George Francis Train, Theodore Tilton, and the rest of the crazy agitators of the day, has found a determined and formidable opponent in Dr. Horace Bushnell, one of the most eminent divines of the country. While he believes that the condition of the workingwomen should be materially bettered, he does not look with much favor upon the female suffrage project. Dr. Bushnell quotes, with apparent satisfaction, an incident which will not go far towards reconciling the masculine portion of humanity to the scheme. It is generally known that the maids and matrons of New Jersey, in consequence of the ambiguity of the original Constitution of the State, were suffered on several occasions to deposit their votes. On one occasion they voted "not only once, but as often as by change of dress or complicity of the inspectors they might be able to repeat the process!" Here is a fine specimen of "the beauty and sentiment, the bloom and sweetness of womanhood," which inspired the pen of the great Quaker poet when he espoused the cause of the disfranchised sex. Just think of it for a moment, men and brethren, especially ye who have enlisted with us in the crusade against ballot-box stuffing and all the other villainies by which the will of the people is now perverted.

One of McMullin's patriotic crowd marches up to the polls before he has taken his early morning bitters, and votes the straight ticket. After the bitters, he persuades some genial and congenial companion to knock a dent in his hat, and thus disguised presents another ballot and defies identification. Then another draught, another dent, and another ballot; and so on through the day, until sunset winds up the process. This is bad enough, of a verity; but it is mere child's play in comparison with the roguery of those naughty Jersey women. A Democratic politician's hat is capable of bearing the impress of a multitude of dents, but a woman's dress of the present day has the capacity of infinity for sustaining discernible modification. "The beauty and sentiment, the bloom and sweetness of womanhood," are very good things in their way and in their place; but it is possible, as history has recorded, to have a little too much of them. If the placing of the ballot in the hands of our wives and sisters is to be followed by the perpetration of such unblushing frauds as are portended, it would be better for us to hang millstones about our necks and be swamped at once, than thus to place our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor at the mercy of such unscrupulous demagogues.

A HORTICULTURAL GENIUS.

THERE is a genius on the committee of the Horticultural Society who ought to be looked after. The excitement of getting up the exhibition has been too much for him, and his wits have apparently run to seed. His attention, to the press, in particular, have been of a rather overpowering description, and he has favored us with a collection of facetiæ, to be worked into our remarks upon the exhibition as occasion may require, but which we much prefer should be credited to their proper owner. We don't wish to use any borrowed thunder, and we must therefore decline to use as our own any of the hints and suggestions which have been so kindly furnished. These choice specimens of bucolic humor, however, must not be allowed to pass into oblivion unrecorded, and we therefore give the following sample of what we were expected to say on behalf of the committee about the banquet this evening:—

"EDITORS PLEASE NOTICE.—*It is a secret as yet* but it is whispered about, pray don't say we told you, that the managers of the Horticultural Reception Banquet have such an excess of magnificent fruit that they intend to give to every lady, at least, at the close of the feast to-morrow evening, a two-quart basket of fine specimen fruit, foreign grapes, etc., to carry home to Aunt Sarah and her unfortunate sisters, who must be prevented from attending by the impossibility of providing tickets, or space, for all."

There is a certain gay and festiveness about the above that we find particularly delightful. The allusion to "Aunt Sarah" is particularly fine, and there is an ingenuousness and total disregard for conventionalities about the whole affair that in a measure excites our admiration. The compassionate forethought that suggested the idea of enlivening the members of the press with a little original humor cannot be too highly commended, and we only hope that the author of the following has done himself no mortal injury:—

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS TO EDITORS AND REPORTERS, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENT (THE BANQUET).

"The committee would observe, that the ladies are anxious to know what style of dress will be appropriate to the evening reception of the Horticultural Society. We are able to state, on the authority of the Committee on Entertainment, that for ladies, 'Evening Concert Walking Dress' will be the thing, opera cloaks and hats, and head-dresses will be appropriate, but no 'trains.'

"The committee would again observe that this will be essentially a promenade party, with a collation—not a banquet, in the proper sense of that term—with the company seated at table. No extended provision will be made for shawls, cloaks, etc.

"Therefore, the committee suggest that, for gentlemen, the only article of dress to be specially considered is the *hat*. If it is a stove-pipe, 'what will he do with it?'

"The committee again suggest that the most convenient head-gear for gentlemen on this occasion will be a soft-shell hat (on the half-shell) or an opera cap, silk or linen—and such like.

"The committee would also hint that the chance of finding an individual stove-pipe, in a chaotic pile of five hundred hats (more or less), in the hat room (as fellows know who have been there), is about as small as the chance of finding a grain of hay-seed in a bushel of Bethlehem buckwheat.

"The committee respectfully say that Jenkins is particularly requested not to describe any of the ladies' dresses, for they don't like it. But we fear that Jenkins will do it, for all that.

"P. S.—There is only one Jenkins in Philadelphia, and he has been voted out of the Press Club."

With these examples of horticultural wit before them, the visitors to the "banquet" this evening will know what to expect when the toasting begins, and when the funny man of the committee gets a few glasses of choice California wine under his waistcoat. We hope, however, that his friends will keep an eye on him, for the sake of his family; he might do some injury by laughing at his own jokes.

OUR FIRESIDE BUTCHERIES.

APPARENTLY not content with the frequency of the murderous assaults to which the citizens of this city have been given over during the past fortnight, our State authorities seem supinely content to fold their hands and allow a series of more fiendish butcheries to be perpetrated from day to day in our own peaceful family circles under the sanction of a prostituted law. It is a matter of common notoriety that explosions of coal oil lamps are of frequent occurrence, resulting in lamentable injuries to life and limb; and in THE TELEGRAPH, a few days since, a conscientious *expose* was made of the manner in which the law is constantly violated, and the removal of Robert M. Evans, Inspector of Coal Oils, was demanded of Governor Geary, upon the ground that, instead of enforcing the provisions of the law to protect the community, the said Evans strove only to fill his own purse.

In another column of to-day's issue is presented a plain communication, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The writer tells how he, through the mercy of his Creator, saved his family from the disastrous consequences of an explosion; but there are many heads of families in this city who could tell sadder tales of how loved ones in their homes were slaughtered by like criminal acts of their neighbors. With shrewd common sense, the gentleman urges the public to inspect their oils before burning, and at present this precaution is the only safeguard the public have. Governor Geary neglects to interpose his authority for the protection of our citizens, that he may sustain the perquisites of an incompetent politician of his own party. If the people begin in earnest to apply the remedies they hold in their own hands, they will teach their rulers that they have certain rights which must be respected, and that the protection of life must be secured by all the power of their Executive.

HAVE WE A MCKNIGHT AMONG US?—McKnight is a Gothamite, a Deputy Sheriff, who recently arrested one Conklin on suspicion that he was a party to the recent robbery of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and under the pretence of getting a confession from him detained him at his (McKnight's) house, instead of taking the prisoner before the magistrate who issued the warrant for his arrest. By some means Conklin managed to send word to his friends of the private confinement he was undergoing, and so was released on a *habeas corpus*, McKnight being required to produce his captive before Judge Clerke, when he was admonished that it was not in his power to constitute himself a judge of what the police magistrate should do in the premises. Now we are not surprised at anything done in New York city, but this procedure on the part of Deputy Sheriff McKnight, in view of what has transpired of late and is daily transpiring in our city, raises the grave question, Is it not possible that we have one or more McKnights among us? That is the query, and a pertinent one. Rewards, nowadays, amount to nothing when criminals and their friends can outbid those offered by the constituted authorities. Had Conklin, during his imprisonment in McKnight's bed-chamber, clothes-closet, or cellar, confessed and given the names of the parties to the robbery, the Deputy Sheriff would have come in for a large share of the reward, and everybody will suspect that it was with this view that he kept his prisoner at his house. Having made a confession, if guilty, a moiety or even a modicum of the spoils would, in all probability, have effected the prisoner's release and ensured the arrest of his confederates. The heavy reward offered by Commissioner Delano for the arrest of the villains who attempted the murder of Mr. Brooks has failed in its aim. It may be that their friends have "gone $5000 better," and that those who have their eyes upon the ruffians are waiting for the Government to go $5000 more. This being the case, it is difficult to imagine when, or whether ever, the would-be assassins will be brought to justice. But the question will also find place upon the lips of thousands of our law-abiding, law-loving citizens, Is it not just possible that we have a McKnight among us?

FROM TURNER BROTHERS & CO. we have received the following October magazines:—

—The *Atlantic Monthly* has the following table of contents:—"The City of Brass." "The Egotist in Life." "Parlor Singing." "The Foe in the Household." VIII. "Garibaldi." "Hunting in the British Islands." "German Songs, and a few other Matters." "The Brick Moon." I. "Earthquakes of the American Continents." "An August Pastoral." "Pennsylvania Dutch." "Wettstein." "The Increase of Human Life." I. "At Rydal." "A Dredging Excursion in the Gulf Stream." I.

—*Our Young Folks* is handsomely illustrated, and its pages, as usual, present a first-rate selection of juvenile magazine literature.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* gives a steel engraving entitled "Playing with Pussy," a double page colored fashion plate, a number of patterns for needle-work, knitting, crochet, etc., and an entertaining variety of reading matter, music, etc.

Political.

—There will be an election in West Virginia October 28, for a new Legislature. The issue at the polls will be the enfranchisement of the ex-Confederates. The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, the leading Republican organ, takes the affimative side.

—It is said that the Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Columbia, Tenn., is a candidate for United States Senator in that State. Mr. Nicholson was a distinguished member of the old Democratic party. It was to him that Mr. Cass wrote his famous "Nicholson letter," in 1848. He was the editor of the Washington *Union*, the organ of the Pierce administration from 1853 to 1857, when he was elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee.

—A special from Little Rock, Ark., says the Republican members of the Legislature held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted for the formation of a liberal Republican party on the basis of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions and take other measures for the completion of the organization. The committee have published a call for a State Convention to meet on the 13th of October to carry out the purposes of the meeting.

—Senator Brownlow published a card at Nashville, stating that he had disposed of his interest in the Knoxville *Whig*, but that paper will continue to support the Republican cause. He says so many Union men in Tennessee have gone astray that he would advise his Northern friends to accept the Tennessee Republicans only for what they are worth at present. The *Press and Times*, the Senter organ at Nashville, is advertised for sale.

—The Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Georgia deem it inexpedient to recommend an election for members of Congress this year, there being no law authorizing such an election till November, 1870. The right of the members elected April, 1868, to be admitted to seats in the Forty-first Congress, is a question to be determined by the House of Representatives when said members present themselves for admission, and an expression of opinion by the committee is therefore regarded as unnecessary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 fmw 15t

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

SATURDAY, September 18,
Reading.
TUESDAY, September 21,
Waynesburg, Greene county.
FRIDAY, September 24,
Butler, Butler county.
SATURDAY, September 25,
Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.
TUESDAY, September 28,
Middleburg, Snyder county.
West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.
THURSDAY, September 30,
Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. G. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
9 17 12t

ATTENTION, REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES!

ORDER No. 1.—The Club will assemble at Headquarters, FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets,

SATURDAY EVENING, 18th inst.,

at 7 o'clock, sharp, for Parade.

Equipments can be purchased at the Hall on Saturday

The Club will countermarch in front of the Union League.

By order. GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., Marshal.

JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, } Ass't Marshals.
9 17 2t

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Dr. W. R. MARSHALL, of Columbus, Ohio, is expected to preach in this Church on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. J. H. MCILVAINE, of Princeton, N. J., in the evening at 7½ o'clock. 9 17 2t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 2 4S

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf3

HIBERNIA SOCIETY.—A QUARTERLY meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
9 15 3t* DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
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9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Stock & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [3 4 tuth f s6

For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 29 26t*

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.—The Board of Managers of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and remain closed until October 1st. A. E. DOUGHERTY,
9 10 f4t Treasurer.

JOSE POEY,

Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la mañana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

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CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
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NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 6 tf A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Norma" by the Richings Troupe.

Bellini's opera of *Norma*, with its wailing tragic strains, was done to death some fifteen or twenty years ago, when no concert programme was complete without "Casta Diva" and "Hear me, Norma," and every young lady followed suit on her piano; when Grisi was in her glory and when Italian opera in this country was a novel luxury, scarcely appreciated or understood except by a limited class. *Norma*, with its florid music, its strange tragic story, and the Druid priestess personated by a great lyric *tragedienne*, hit the popular fancy more than any other work, until the public got too much of a good thing, and "Norma" wailing forth her woes began to be voted a first-class bore. Since then, new generations of opera-singers and opera-goers have appeared upon the scene, new works have engaged the public attention, and *Norma* has been relegated to the position of a standard work, to be produced once or twice, perhaps, in the course of a season, and which is always welcome because no longer hackneyed.

The attempt to produce this work by the Richings troupe was looked upon as an even more doubtful experiment than the first performance of *Faust*, and the success which Mrs. Bernard in particular achieved as the heroine, surprised even those who had most confidence in her abilities. It was in this *role* that she displayed a tragic power in her acting that had not been suspected from her personation of less exacting parts, and the boldness of the experiment of rendering such a work in English was fully justified by the results.

Last evening *Norma* was performed to a slim house, but the audience made up in appreciation what it lacked in numbers. Mrs. Bernard has never been in better voice than she has this season, and she acted and sang last evening with a fervor and expression that secured for her efforts the heartiest applause.

Miss Blanche Ellermann sustained the *role* of "Adelgisa," and made a more favorable impression than she did as "Zerlina" in *Fra Diavolo*. In the concerted pieces her voice was heard with good effect, and the mere fact of singing with Mrs. Bernard appeared to give her confidence. Miss Ellermann has a good voice of moderate power and limited range. She sings correctly, but with a total lack of sympathy or expression. She does not understand the first principles of acting, and in leading *roles* she will not answer at all unless she qualifies herself by a severe course of training. There are plenty of young ladies in this city, who make no pretensions to either eminent vocal or histrionic abilities, who could step upon the stage, without any particular preparation, and make quite as good an impression as Miss Ellermann has done. With a better voice, she is by no means as good an actress as Miss Abell, the assistant *prima donna* of last year.

Mr. Brookhouse Bowler made a creditable representative of "Pollio," and sang and acted with much spirit. This gentleman rather overdoes things at times, and his style needs toning down. He appears, however, to be a conscientious and painstaking artist, and he is likely to prove a much more reliable and valuable member of the troupe than Mr. Haigh. The part of "Oroveso" was well sung by Mr. H. C. Peakes, and the choruses, although not perfect, were given better than at any previous performance of the season.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mrs. Bernard will have a benefit this evening, when Verdi's opera of *Traviata* will be given. We sincerely hope that there will be a full house on this occasion. Mrs. Bernard has labored zealously and conscientiously to bring the English opera up to a high standard, and she is deserving of substantial encouragement from the musical public of this city.

To-morrow the *Bohemian Girl* will be performed at a farewell matinee.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will have a farewell benefit, when she will appear as "Lady Isabel" and "M'me Vine" in the drama of *East Lynne; or, The Elopement*. The performance will conclude with the comedietta of *The Day After the Wedding*, in which Mrs. Bowers will personate "Lady Elizabeth Freelove." We hope that Mrs. Bowers will have a full house.

On Monday Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in *Hamlet*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening, in which the entire troupe will appear. The programme will present a variety of entertaining features, including the funny sketch entitled *Singbad the Blonde*, which has made a great hit. The performances at this establishment are adapted to the tastes of those who do not care for ordinary theatrical amusements, and as a family resort it has a well-merited reputation.

Messrs. Stokes, Adaire, Davis, Hong, Bunn, and Cloud.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16, 1869.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

DEAR SIR:—In your editorial last evening upon "The New Democratic Ticket," you say that it would not be a bad idea for the Republican Executive Committee to nominate members of the State Legislature in place of Messrs. Stokes, Adaire, Davis, Hong, Bunn, and Cloud, whose course in the Legislature last winter was so exceedingly objectionable. Your recommendation, if carried out, would save the Republican party several members of the next Legislature, for few if any of these men can be elected. The writer lives in the Tenth district, which has had the misfortune to be misrepresented by one of these men. By careful observation and inquiry I feel satisfied that Mr. Davis *cannot be re-elected*, although the district is largely Republican. The intelligent voters of that party are not going to vote the ticket blindly this fall, or at any time, and are determined not to be sold like beeves at Smithfield for another year. The Democratic party, as you say, has set us a good example by selecting good men for their city ticket. If the bad men on our ticket wont resign, then throw them overboard, commencing with the men whose names head this letter. You may rest assured that in the bold stand you have made against the members of the last Legislature you have the support of every *true* Republican. It would be fortunate for the country if every Republican paper would do as much towards purifying the party.

A FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS IN THE PIECE.—*Choice assortment of new styles, to be made up to order, into all kinds of Coats', Youths', and Boys' Clothing. Satisfaction guaranteed in all Respects. Prices lower than the lowest. Style, fit, and workmanship equal to the best.*

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Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments.
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GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
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WE ADVISE all persons having Diseased Hair to try Professor Christy's celebrated Hair Lotio. It is put up in a bottle and a box. Ladies who once commence to use Lotio discard every other preparation, as it is the most perfect Hair Dressing in the world. For sale by all druggists. De Young & Son, agents, No. 703 Chesnut street.

P. S.—We have established rooms at No. 711 Chesnut street, where I will make free applications of Lotio. Come one, come all, and see what Lotio really will do for Bald Heads and Grey Hair. Bottle and box sent to any address in the city for $1; in the United States, via express, for $1·50.

NEW STYLES OF
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND DOMESTIC
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CHINCHILLA, FUR BEAVER, CZARINA, AND
EVERY VARIETY AND COLOR OF
OVERCOATINGS.

READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.
THE MOST SKILFUL ARTISTS ONLY ENGAGED,
AT
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

SO INSIDIOUS ARE THE FIRST approaches of Consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the Cough, Pain or Soreness of the Throat or Chest, would very generally preclude a fatal case, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of Latent Consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take a Cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A DEFENSIVE MEDICINE.—"In time of peace prepare for war," is a sound military maxim. "Let not the sickly season find you unprepared," is an equally good rule in medical jurisprudence. The man must be made of iron who finds himself at the close of summer as strong as at its commencement. Such a phenomenon is rare, even among the most robust of the human family. Muscular and constitutional vigor oozes out of us in the broiling weather of July and August, and few of us, at the opening of the Fall, are in the best possible condition to defy the unhealthy influences of the season.

Fever and ague and bilious remittent fevers, together with a variety of complaints that affect the digestive organs, the liver and the bowels, form a portion of the Autumn programme. Bear in mind that exhaustion invites these disorders, and that staminal vigor enables the system to repel them. "To be weak is to be miserable," says Satan to his defeated legions, in "Paradise Lost," and the axiom is correct, though it comes from an evil source.

Ho! then, ye weak and feeble, fortify yourselves against the invisible enemy that pervades the Autumnal air. The best defense against miasma is a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This rare vegetable tonic will improve your appetite, stimulate your digestion, give firmness to your nerves, invigorate your muscular fibre, regulate your secretions, cheer your spirits, and put your entire physique in perfect working order. It is easily done. The standard tonic and alterative which will recuperate and build you up is not "bad to take," but, on the contrary, a pleasant medicine.

See, however, that you have the genuine article. There are imitations and counterfeits in the market, and they are all worthless or deleterious. Bear in mind that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold only in glass (never by the gallon or cask), and that each bottle bears a label surmounted by a vignette of St. George and the Dragon, and our revenue stamp over the cork,

A FAMOUS STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
SUCH AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN,
HAS BEEN PREPARING
DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS,
AT
OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, Phila.

Since the day we first opened Oak Hall our business has been constantly increasing; some seasons almost doubling itself. Last year our sales increased SIXTY per cent. We are expecting still greater things this fall, and have made preparations accordingly.

THE FIRST INSTALMENTS
ARE ALREADY RECEIVED,
AND WE HAVE NOW
NEW FALL GOODS,
FINE AND FRESH
READY-MADE; OR,
READY TO BE MADE TO ORDER
IN THE
LATEST FASHIONS,
AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

The Remnant of our Summer Stock and the slightly-damaged clothing from the Chesnut-street fire are being rapidly disposed of. Some of these goods, although belonging to our Summer Stock, are not unsuitable for Fall wear, and they can be had as bargains.

MARRIED.

KARCH—BRITT.—On the night of the 16th instant, at the Trinity Baptist Parsonage, No. 4033 Haverford avenue, by Rev. J. Edw. Bell, Mr. JOSEPH KARCH, of Reading, to Miss JULIA C. BRITT, of West Philadelphia.

DIED.

HAGAN.—On the 15th instant, EDWARD HAGAN, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Mr. William Hagan, No. 413 Barnwell street, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JONES.—On Thursday, September 16, ANN LINDSAY, wife of B. Muse Jones, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1325 Walnut street, on the afternoon of Monday, September 20, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

LEWIS.—On the 14th instant, at Springfield, Delaware county, WILLIAM T. LEWIS.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and Lombard streets, are respectfully invited to meet the body at vault of Woodlands Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

MANDERSON.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, MAGGIE, eldest child of William A. and Maggie W. Manderson, aged 3 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1304 Spring Garden street, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

PRICE.—On the 17th instant, HARRY F. PRICE, aged 31 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WILSON.—On the 15th instant, WILLIAM WILSON, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Humphreyville, Lower Merion, Pa., on Sunday afternoon next, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

WURSTER.—On the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN FREDERICK WURSTER, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Walhalla Lodge, No. 171, I. O. of O. F.; Tammany Stamm, No. 4, I. O. R. M.; Barbaressa Lodge, No 99, A. D. O. H., and Undertakers and Liverymen in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2262 N. Sixth street, above Susquehanna avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to the Glenwood Cemetery.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm3 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia: No. 98 DUANE Street and 762 BROADWAY, New York.

This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [9 17 fmw2m

NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 9rp

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING PATENTS
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 9 17 1m

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.

No. 1128, 20 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4112 and 4116 Spruce street, for sale or to rent. Apply to C. J. FELL & BROTHER,
8 27fmwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT, No. 448 N. SECOND STREET, desirable Store and Dwelling with 10 rooms, in good condition, next to Stoddart's dry goods store. Good stand for any business. Rent reasonable.
SAMUEL T. FOX,
9 16 2t* NINTH and CALLOWHILL.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY
PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

SHIFTING WINDS.

By Robert M. Ballantine, author of "Coral Islands," "Dog Crusoe," "Gascoyne, the Sandal Wood Trader," "Wild Man of the West," "Fighting the Flames," etc. etc. 16mo. Cloth extra. Illustrated. Price, $1·50.

A new and charming book, full of stirring scenes and adventure, by the greatest living writer for boys, whose previous works are household words with the boys of America and England. 2 2 mwfirp

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIKKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
8 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOsited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. FLEVENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10t*

BOARDING.

BEAUTIFUL SUIT OF ROOMS ON Second Floor, private bath, etc. Private table if desired. Also, two other rooms, at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 9 17 5t*

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1869.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Twelfth street, commencing at Arch street, and extending northward to the south line of Cherry street; Twenty-second street, from the sewer in Pine street to the south side of Lombard street; Twelfth street, from the sewer in Filbert street to the south side of Silver street.

The above sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, with inside diameters of three feet, and with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1869. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor shall be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation unless by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
9 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2130 CHESNUT Street. 11wrim

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL BLANKET NOTICE.

LARGE LOTS OF IMPERFECT BLANKETS FROM THE MILLS, at $3·50, $4·00, and $5·00.

The damage consists in irregularity in size and slight imperfections from machinery. In other respects equal to the best goods.

Desirable at the reduced prices for Housekeepers and Hotels.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

ALL-WOOL POPLINS
IN ALL THE POPULAR COLORS,
75, 87½, and $1·00 per yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

BLACK VELVETEENS,
$1·25, $1·37, $1·50, and $1·75.
At the above prices we have on hand a line of superior Twilled-back Patent BLACK VELVETEENS, SUITABLE FOR SUITS, SACQUES, ETC.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

RICH BLACK SILKS
AT LOW PRICES.

BLACK GRO GRAINE	$1·25
" " "	1·40
" " "	1·75
" " "	1·85
" " "	2·00

With a full line of superior goods. Prices ranging from $2·25 to $4·50.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
9 17 3t Above Willow.

1869. FALL OPENING. 1869.

GREAT SALE
OF
NEW AND OLD STOCK.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL COMMENCE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15,
TO SELL
HIS LARGE STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, ETC.
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED FOR CASH. 9 14 tf

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

FIRST QUALITY
"PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,"
IN ALL COLORS.
OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CAMBRICS, LINENS,
NAINSOOKS, HDKFS.,
DIMITIES, SWISS
PERCALES, MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC.

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! WATERPROOF CLOAKS!

NEW FALL SHAWLS.
NEW FALL SHAWLS
NEW FALL SHAWLS.

NEW WINTER SHAWLS.
NEW WINTER SHAWLS.
NEW WINTER SHAWLS.

NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.



J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment, destroyed by fire in January last, open the same for business

THIS DAY,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK
OF
Manufactured and Imported Goods,

SUPERIOR TO ANY THEY HAVE HERETOFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

They most cordially invite all to visit and inspect their store.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
21 mwsrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES
AND
COOKING RANGES.
1,461,600
Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PERFECT SUCCESS.

It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead;

AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.

The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.

An examination is solicited.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CHAS. WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET
8 27 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE IMPROVED
BALTIMORE
Fire-Place Heater,



With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with
MR. S. B. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,
For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,

JOHN S. CLARK,
NO. 1008 MARKET STREET.

Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 lmrp

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6p

GENTS' KID GLOVES, SINGLE AND Double Stitched. All the new colors, 7¼ to 8½ imported direct, and for sale by
GEORGE W. VOGEL,
9 11 8t* No. 122 CHESNUT Street.

WINES.

THE BEST
CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,
AT
PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,
Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,
And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.
For sale in Philadelphia by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES P. WEBB.
By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure.
Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.
Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly,
8 2 mwf 2m EWEN & BROTHER.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW STYLES
OF
CARPETINGS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,
FALL STYLES
BOOTS and SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869.

The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER.
WILLIAM C. BAKER.
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER.
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

ROWING MATCHES IN ENGLAND.

Referring to the recent match between Harvard and Oxford, the London *Athenæum* gives the following interesting sketch of the rise and progress of the art of rowing in England:—

People who date rowing matches from the regattas which Lady Wortley Montagu is supposed to have brought into England, in the last century, forget Doggett and his badge, and the water contests of the previous century. The fact is, that the origin of the sport defies being fixed by the chronologers. It was always a noble sport. The young Caradocs and Cunobelines, doubtless, pulled many a merry match in their wicker coracles covered with leather, and Britons on the banks laughed till their eyes smarted with the woad they rubbed into them, as either of the coracles toppled over and defied its struggling master to get it right and to jump into it again.

As for regattas, the first in England was not that of 1775, the talking about which induced ladies to do away with the fashion of vapors, and of weeping, hitherto much in vogue; and the getting-up of which actually made the men for awhile forget the American war. The first regatta on record, but not so in fact, was that splendid show upon the river Dee, when King Edgar, himself at the helm, was rowed by the most remarkable "Eight" of that day, eight captive kings, from his palace at West Chester right up to the church of St. John. This was looked upon as a royal frolic, to which all the rank, fashion, and commonalty of the surrounding districts thronged down to the river or upon it, to witness a sort of match against time, the royal oarsmen being bound to land their still more royal freight at St. John's, before the bell struck its last stroke for mass. When they pulled galley and king back again, river and banks were probably more crowded than before.

If a king of France was not half a king of France if he could not ride, so a Saxon nobleman was not half a noblemen if he could not handle an oar with skill and dexterity. He, of course, could ride as well as row. Both achievements belonged to the heroic race. The stout champions in romance are as skilful as Hiawatha himself upon the water. Arms they have that never weary; and the seething world of waters greets the passage of the hero. And speaking of heroes reminds us of one of that family, but of the historical period, who occasionally enlivened the monks of Ely by a boating gala. The monks sang well, and Canute loved good fellows with voices to match. The King would jump—perhaps of such an imposing character as Canute we should say step—into his barge and be rowed to the convent, where his spirit was soothed by the hymns and his heart moved by the songs chanted by his ecclesiastical friends. Now, these men lived among such waters that it was impossible not to believe that they were good men with oars and sculls. Why should not the monks have pulled against each other in single matches? There was a tradition that one of them had a match with Satan, but that the faster the devil pulled the farther he dropped behind. "O, si sic semper!" said or thought the winner of the match, as he jumped ashore and entered the chapel. He probably had no idea of making a pun when he finished his thanksgiving to the Virgin for saving him, with an "Ora pro nobis!" and hung up one of his sculls as a votive offering.

Excursionists to France who, in the great holiday seasons, witness the jousts upon the rivers, will certainly not forget the water tournaments. Two champions, in the opposite bows of two boats, press against each other with lances broad and flat at the ends. With these each tries to unship the other, and it is the duty of the oarsmen so to ply their craft as to aid their champion in his object, and not to bring him to grief by toppling him over instead of his adversary. Thousands of people, ten days ago, were gazing and shouting, and *sacre*-ing and *nom-de-dieu*-ing and *mille-tonnerre*-ing, as they watched these jousts on the Seine. The loudest exultation was elicited whenever a champion flopped, head, back, and heels at once, into the waters, to reappear humiliated, but blowing like a grampus. Well, save for a difference in the costume, these were exactly like the matches that took place on our rivers in the Norman time. Quite as much depended on the rowers as on the tilters. These were, no doubt, for the most part, Saxons; but the Fitzsomethings, the Front-de-Bœufs, the Fortenbras, and the De Bois Guilberts looked on, and betted deeply, or they were not true Normans. And you may fancy, if you will, how the Adelinas and Eleanoras had their little wagers with young gentlemen who were but pages yesterday, and who had to pay to the ladies their half dozen of "mufflers," which were as much like gloves as a sock for the hand *can* be, with one department for the special convenience of the thumb. The fun of these matches was increased by the fact that they were not over, like our rowing-matches, in a few minutes. They lasted with the day. The pluck of the antagonists was of the old Roman quality; and the old Romans, we know, never consented to treat of peace after a defeat.

Subsequently water-pageants were common enough on the Thames, but we hear nothing that can be fairly called "races" except it be a sort of matches between wickedly-inclined people and their pursuers. In the Plantagenet time all boats, at night, were brought over from the Southwark side to the Tower side, where they were moored. On the Southwark shore, however, were places of dissipation, on the rents of which the Bishops of Winchester flourished. Thither the wickedly-inclined (they could not get passage by the bridge) were expressly forbidden to go after dark. But wickedness is a power which will have its way; and, after dark, a boat would be unmoored, and with its saucy freight shoot out into the stream; but into the obscurity would perhaps shoot another boat, in apparent pursuit, but whether it held Master Constable and his men, or wenches and apprentices, would have taken all the lanterns in the Tower to throw light upon. There was hard pulling over, and "Winchester Goose" brought back.

It would seem as if the old tilting from boats kept in fashion for awhile, then died out, and was revived. When Queen Elizabeth was at Sandwich the authorities were as much puzzled how to amuse her as a late peer was with respect to entertaining her present Majesty, for whose delight, however, he engaged the nigger singers of the day. Sandwich was growing a dull place, but there happened to be some Walloons there, who were great adepts at tilting and in manœuvring boats for or against the tilters. This sport was not known to the Queen, but she was especially interested in it; and boat-tilting, so to call it, came again into fashion. Stow, who died in 1605, says:—"I have seen in the summer season, upon the river Thames, some rowed in wherries, with staves in their hands, flat at the fore-end, running one against another, and for the most part one or both of them were overthrown and well ducked." This is precisely what took place on the Seine and on other rivers of France, last week.

The Londoners in Elizabeth's father's time had, however, seen better aquatic sport afforded them by foreigners than that which the Queen witnessed at Sandwich by the Walloons. In 1528, the Thames and its banks were in a state of great excitement at a race between a French vessel and a Dutch. The matter was serious; the former had been pursued into the river by the Hollander, and they were firing at each other the whole way. They never stopped till London Bridge brought them to a standstill. Countless heads looked down upon them from the houses and from the footway on the bridge, and plumed and half-armed men gazed eagerly at them from the Tower. While the competitors kept up their popping at each other (for it was little more), and spectators animatedly discussed which would prove the victor, Walsingham, the Lieutenant of the Tower—a most unexpected umpire—rowed up to them in his well-equipped barge, and took possession of both. The London apprentices drank Eastcheap dry, to show their ecstatic approval.

Taylor, the Water-Poet, is constantly quoted as having stated that in his time there were "40,000 watermen plying at various points on the river between Windsor and London," and that one-half of these were engaged in summer time in ferrying playgoers over from Blackfriars to the Globe Theatre on Bankside. This number must have, at least, one zero too many. On the other hand, it may include every man who took an oar for pastime or profit. In the first James' time there was such a universal launch of young amateurs from London and surrounding places on to the river, that a law was passed to prevent inexperienced rowers perilling other people's lives by carrying passengers without license—which was only given to the duly trained.

Still, youth would get afloat. The London apprentices pulled in sport against the watermen, and "matches" grew out of that rivalry. The Templars appeared upon the stream, and apprentices and watermen soon learned that gentlemen were as expert at the oar as any member of the craft. Then forth went upon the river the lively Westminster lads, not at all "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," but fresh as youth, good health, and good humor could make them. Out of these elements sprang still greater rivalry than of yore. Not only rowing matches but rowing *promenades*, so to call them, made the river gay and noisy. There used to be as much license on those occasions, and long after, when boat met boat, as there ever was at a French Carnival. It grew at last to be as unpleasant for a modest lady to trust herself in a pleasure-boat as it was to go to the play. License on the stage was about as unbridled as license on the river.

Of that olden time, one fragment alone survives in Doggett's Coat and Badge, or rather in the money given in lieu of a costume which is now rarely to be seen.

Dates will show how erroneous the idea is that we can owe regattas—still less, rowing-matches—to the supposed excitement caused by Lady Wortley Montagu's account of the regatta at Venice, which she *could* write to her husband, and which he spread abroad. Doggett's *Coat and Badge* were first rowed for in 1716. Lady Wortley Montagu's letter on regattas was written in 1740. It could hardly have produced the effect described, or the sentiment about the thing grew very slowly into action, as the first regatta in England did not take place till 1775. Long ago as that seems, there are a few still living who, any one of whom, as a baby, may have been held at the Duchess of Portland's garret-window by Mrs. Boscawen, and have seen that new spectacle.

Dublin had not the sense to see the quality of Dogget as an actor. Cibber has photographed him for posterity in his "Apology," and Congreve wrote parts for him. Doggett did not establish his still celebrated anniversary match to win the patronage of the Hanoverian King; for the actor who came to us in William's time, 1691, retired from the stage before Queen Anne died, namely, in 1713. Three years later, when George the First was on the throne, Doggett founded his especial match. It was rowed on the first of August, the day of the Hanoverian succession. The prize was an orange-colored coat (of the old waterman-fireman cut, an old Elizabethan shape), with a badge on the right sleeve, carrying a figure of Liberty (some say, *or* the White Horse of Hanover, which was a later device). The Drury Lane bill (the house was then at the end of its summer season) had an announcement of the prize being given, in honor of the King's "happy accession," "to be rowed for by six watermen that are out of their time within the year past. They are to row from London Bridge to Chelsea. It will be rowed annually, on the same day, forever. They are to start exactly at 4 o'clock." They *did* start at the time when the tide was strongest against them, one of the requirements of the match, and one which continues to try the strength and muscular endurance of jolly young watermen. Doggett left wherewith to carry on the match "forever," which may be a rather long period. It was originally rowed from the Swan at London Bridge to the Swan at Chelsea. These Swans and four intervening *Swans* have disappeared, and the match is now rowed under certain modifications. The prize or prizes are in money, and are given to the winners, with some ceremony, at Fishmongers' Hall. In 1774, Dibdin produced at the Haymarket his ballad opera, *The Waterman; or, The 1st of August*; Bannister playing "Tom Bug;" and the coat and badge were won without any reference to Doggett, who was the original donor.

Between the establishing of the match and the introduction of the regatta in 1775, Lady Wortley Montagu had written the descriptive letter which is so often referred to. But her Venetian regatta on the Adriatic wave had not its fellow on our Thames. Chariots of the Night, drawn by sea horses, changing to Chariots of Aurora, with sumptuously dressed gondoliers undergoing changes as marvellous—galleys representing kingdoms, with richly-attired provinces aboard singing exquisite music—a floating palace of the Liberal Arts, with half Olympus on deck—these, with gliding Cars of Flora, of Victory, of the personified Adriatic, Chariots of Venus, of the Loves of the Graces, of Diana and Endymion, of Peace, of Neptune, all heightened by symbols, or *pose plastique* figures and graceful pantomime, moved across the waters, amid an indescribable pomp, to the gorgeous stage where the prizes were delivered. This might agree with the sun that blazed above all; but the like was not even attempted on the Thames.

What was there achieved, however, in 1775, drew such crowds down to the river as probably had never been drawn there before. The Duke of Gloucester with his "bubble," and the Duke of Cumberland with his "gabble," were conspicuous spectators in their respective boats close to Westminster Bridge. Thence, in three divisions abreast, under red, white, and blue colors with liveried watermen, the procession in boats moved on Midsummer Eve, between 5 and 6 o'clock, to Ranelagh. Each division was led by a grand marshal in a twelve-oared barge. The river, on each side of the division, was lined by barges, more or less decorated, for admission to which half-a-guinea was taken; while from a penny to half a crown was exacted for permission even to stand on the banks on sites whence the show could be seen, and the standers thereon might hear the concerts and the cannon, both of which made desperate noise upon the perplexed waters. Walpole himself was angry about a matter which he felt to be fine, but which he failed to see perfectly, and therefore abused. "You was much in the right indeed, Madam," he wrote at 11 o'clock that summer night to Lady Ossory, "not to come to town for the foolish regatta, as I did, and of which I have seen no more than I do now. I went at 6 o'clock to Richmond House, and it was beautiful to see the Thames covered with boats, barges, and streamers, and every window and house-top loaded with spectators. I suppose so many will not meet again till the Day of Judgment, which was not to-day. In the middle of the river was a street of lighters and barges covered with pent-houses like a carpenter's yard, which totally prevented all the other millions seeing anything. The rowers passed through this street, so that we never beheld them at all. It rained once or twice, and cleared the gardens and shores; and now all the company is stewing in Ranelagh. A great deal of the show was spoilt by everybody being in black." Let us intercalate here that other accounts say that "the ladies were dressed in white, the gentlemen in undress frocks of all colours;" but Walpole's "everybody" meant the "quality," as Chesterfield would have called them; and so *everybody* "being in black it looked like a general mourning for Amphitrite rather than for the Queen of Denmark. The Corps Diplomatique was in the Lord Mayor's barge. There are such tides of people in the streets that I could scarce pass home. I feel as glad to be returned as I did from the Coronation."

While Walpole was writing in Arlington street, a quarter of a million of people were circulating about the streets. Various matches had been rowed off Millbank, and the Temple of Neptune at Ranelagh was crowded with revellers. Dancing and supper followed. Long after the day had broken, daring persons full of wine, and damsels full of pretty terror, went home by water. Tipsy rowers conveyed a tipsy freight; boats fouled each other, crushed in each other, one or two went down; and of the revellers who had gone joyously to Ranelagh the night before, seven lay that morning dead at the bottom of the river.

Just fifty-one years ago, after much temptation and desire and doubting ambition, the best rowers of Westminster School had the happy audacity to challenge the Templar students. Immense interest was excited by this match, in which the Westminsters won no inglorious victory over the Templars. A few years later it was thought that a trial of endurance was as worthy of thews and sinews as that of speed. Then came one of the most remarkable feats of rowing on the Thames—which was achieved about forty years ago. It was very much thought of at the time, and is talked of along-shore by old watermen still. It consisted in a boat's crew of gentlemen rowing from Oxford to London in one day. Considering the distance, trebled perhaps by the winding of the river, and that the tide was strong against them during a part of the day, and that little rest was taken, the feat was a rare one. The crew landed at Old Hungerford Stairs much exhausted. Some of them had to be carried ashore. The slightest young fellow of the party, Captain Douglas, is now the sole survivor, we believe, of that crew. He is the present Lord Penrhyn. Since that time, Captain Nisbet performed the same feat, with sculls.

At that period there had not yet gone quite out an old river practice, when the proprietors of Vauxhall and of Astley's frequently got up matches on the river. These were rowed for a prize wherry, which was delivered to the winner in the gardens or on the stage at the Amphitheatre. This ceremony drew many of the crowd who had witnessed the match; but if the race was honest, the trim-built wherry was a delusion. The winner seemed to be publicly put in possession of it, but he privately took a small sum in its place, and the same wherry was rowed for over and over again. It was, in some sort, like the diamond snuff-boxes which used to be presented by the sovereign to every new ambassador to our court. There was, in fact, only one. Rundell & Bridge, the royal goldsmiths, used to receive the order to send a box to the envoy, in the king's or prince regent's name. They of course obeyed; but they always bought the box back from the presentee, and then sent in their little account for a new box to the official at St. James', who received and paid it!

Till Thames regattas, and clubs, and university matches challenged public notice, few contests on the river attracted such notice as those between the Westminster boys and the Etonians. The honors of victory seem to have been impartially shed on both. The matches were rowed on various parts of the river between Windsor and London. Sometimes Eton won by seven, at others Westminster by eight beat's lengths. Much was said, in 1846, of Westminster rowing five miles in eight-and-twenty minutes, but as Eton was close in the wake of the victors there was no humiliation in the defeat. In 1843 Eton beat Westminster by seven boat's lengths, but in the year previous Westminster had gone ahead of the Etonians, on the same course, by ten lengths. Thus swung the pendulum of triumph; so was drawn the see-saw of victory.

An incident not wanting in dignity connects the old King William the Fourth with these lusty young fellows. Windsor was all astir one May afternoon in 1837, after the famous race from Datchet Bridge to a turning point a mile and a quarter down stream, and back again through the bridge. It was won by Westminster. Eton was eight lengths astern. The lads were in the town, and the sick old king sent down to invite them to come up and see the castle. He appeared among his young visitors, had much of his old cheery manner, and asked questions and made answers in his natural frank, hearty way. This must have been nearly the last of King William's graciously pleasant acts, for in the following month, half a dozen sailors turned his coffin towards the mouth of the vault in which he now sleeps among his kinfolk.

This last incident, connected with aquatic sports, of one of our kings, reminds us of a first incident of kindred quality, in the person of a king to be, with which we may finish our record. This incident connected with rowing attaches itself to the Prince of Wales. We believe that his first appearance among the general public was at one of the great banquets given by the Fishmongers' Company, in their splendid Hall. When the company entertained such a guest, it was customary to have a military guard of honor for his due reception. On this occasion the Doggett prizes were to be distributed, and a happy thought of the stewards effected a change in the old programme. In place of the armed soldiery, they collected all the winners of Doggett's Coat and Badge upon whom they could lay hands. There were about a score of them, of various ages, of course. They wore their quaint old Orange coats, the skirts in full, close plaits, and the bright badge glittering on the right arm. Each man had been the best man on the river once in his life at least; and they formed a corps of aquatic champions. Thus, the Prince, in place of finding ushers to the feast in soldiers presenting muskets, was escorted to the banquet by a score of water heroes, who were clad in the livery of an old actor's loyalty.

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THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE STREET, have reopened their School for Young Ladies and Children. 9 6 1m

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, will Reopen on MONDAY, September 20. 9 9 9t T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES opens September 20. Personal interview may be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 1 WALNUT Street. 8 25 1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m

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THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 20 1m

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7t

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, No. 5 S. MERRICK Street (late Mrs. M. S. Mitchell's). The Fall Term of this School will begin on WEDNESDAY, September 22. Miss AGNES IRWIN, Principal. 9 3 fmw s

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, at No. 2029 DE LANCEY Place, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies.

Circulars may be had on application at No. 243 EIGHTH Street, between the hours of 9 and 2. 9 2tf

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 12t

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MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REMOVED from No. 1334 to No. 1312 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.

7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 2810 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars.

9 8 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,

6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN.

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 3m

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Owing to the work of remodelling the main building, the opening of the Fall Term is deferred to THURSDAY, September 16, 1869. Examination for admission on the preceding day at 8 o'clock A. M.

Classical Course, Technical Courses in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, and Mining and Metallurgy, and a Post Graduate Course. Requirements for admission may be known by addressing President CATTELL. 8 23 3w

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)

S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers.

From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.

French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.

By order of the Trustees,

GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.

The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS,

8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate service of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.

The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 2tf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HON'S.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norten, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf3m

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE, AND RO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

UNDER LOCK AND KEY. By T. W. Speight. Published by Turner Brothers & Co.

The author of this story states, in a brief preface, that the entire plan of the story was sketched out and several of the chapters written before the first lines of Mr. Wilkie Collins' "Moonstone" had been given to the public, and that he refrained from reading "The Moonstone" till after the completion of his own story, so as to preclude any possible charge of having derived the outlines of his plot from another writer.

The resemblance between this story and "The Moonstone" consists in the fact that each are based upon the fortunes of famous Indian diamonds, stolen from their owners in India and brought to England. The plots of the two narratives, however, are essentially different, and the author of "Under Lock and Key" could only be accused of borrowing this one idea from Mr. Collins. Mr. Speight is manifestly inferior to Collins in the art of constructing an ingenious mystery that will keep the reader in a state of curious excitement until the secret is discovered; but he is superior to him in the artistic symmetry of his plot and in the clearness with which he sketches his characters. The various threads of the mystery connected with the abstraction of the diamond are very ingeniously interwoven in "The Moonstone," but the *denouement* is very clumsy, and the interest of the book almost entirely ceases after it is discovered. In "Under Lock and Key" there is plenty of mystery also, and if the author fails to excite the same intense curiosity at the beginning, he develops his plot with more real art, and he soon engages the attention of the reader in the curious mystery that clings about the fate of the precious gem that figures as his principal hero. The first half of the "The Moonstone" is remarkably powerful, and the present work suffers in comparison, but as a whole it will compare favorably with that effort of one of the most popular novelists of the day, and we can promise good entertainment to any one who will undertake to read it.

—The same house sends us "Romola," the third volume of the "Household Edition" of George Eliot's works. If this work is not the greatest novel of our day, we know of no other to which can be assigned that somewhat problematical rank. A certain pre-Raphaelite minuteness of detail gives an appearance of hardness to the graphic picture of Florentine society in the fifteenth century, and renders it less generally popular than most of the author's other writings. It is safe to say, however, that as a vivid reproduction of the men and manners of a particular and interesting historical era, it is unsurpassed by any work of fiction with which it may be put in comparison. The characters are drawn with remarkable skill, and "Tito," the hero of the prose poem—for such this great novel undoubtedly is—is entitled to rank as an original and unique dramatic creation. For clear, direct, and forcible writing, insight into human nature, powerful eloquence, and tender, passionate poetry, "Romola" not only surpasses all other works of the same author but any other novel in the English language by at least any living writer.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the following October magazines:—

—*The Lady's Friend*, published by Deacon & Peterson, has a steel-plate frontispiece illustrative of Motherwell's beautiful poem, "Jeanie Morrison," a double-page colored fashion plate, and a number of other engravings, fashion cuts, patterns, etc. The literary contents of the magazine presents an agreeable variety, combining the *utile* with the *dulce* in a manner pleasing to the lady readers.

—*Arthur's Home Magazine*, for a frontispiece gives a clever sketch, by Mr. E. B. Bensell, illustrating the opening story, "Alexandra the Conqueress." The *Home Magazine* contains an attractive list of stories, sketches, poetry, etc., suitable for home reading.

—*Once a Month* is made up of excellent original and selected articles, and its convenient shape admirably adapts it for carrying in the pocket to be perused at leisure moments.

—*The Children's Hour* contains a pleasant series of stories, sketches, verses, and pictures for the younger members of the home circle.

—*Appleton's Journal* for September 25 gives as a frontispiece an engraving from a painting by Zamacois, entitled "A Marriage Proposal," and also a large cartoon by Harry Fenn of Fairmount Park, as seen from Girard Avenue Bridge, with an excellent description of the park. The *Journal* also contains interesting stories, sketches, and articles on a number of subjects.

—The same house also sends us *Our Boys and Girls*, for September 25, and *Every Saturday* for the same date.

TWITCHELL.

An Old Story Revived—The Murderer of Mrs. Hill said to Have Escaped—Correspondence of Governor Geary with the Officials—Sheriff Lyle's Letter—Affidavits of Physicians and Keepers of the Murderer.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 16.—The following correspondence, published this evening, explains itself:—

GOVERNOR GEARY'S LETTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 13, 1869—To Colonel Peter Lyle, Sheriff of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—A story has been put in circulation, founded upon a letter pretended to have been received from Montana, by the Hon. P. Gray Meek, editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, to the effect that George S. Twitchell, Jr., is alive, and has been seen and conversed with by persons with whom he is well and intimately acquainted.

This statement is made with such seeming accuracy and plausibility, and with such positive declaration of its truth by a man who occupies a prominent position in society, and who, for two successive years has represented his district in the State Legislature, that it is receiving a wide circulation and obtaining credence among intelligent and respectable gentlemen in the interior of the Commonwealth.

The allegation is that on the night previous to the day set for the execution of Twitchell, by virtue of a pardon granted by Governor Geary, for which a large sum of money was paid, the dead body of another convict was placed in Twitchell's cell and the murderer set at liberty, and that he is now known to be at large and in good health. If you received a pardon, as stated, it was an infamous forgery, and you were grossly imposed upon.

Such letters, however, as Meek founds his allegations upon, are usually mere fabrications. I send you herewith a copy of his paper containing this editorial and the letter to which he alludes, as a fraud of the description named could not possibly have been perpetrated without your knowledge, consent, and connivance, as well as of the keeper and superintendent of the prison, and other respectable citizens. Your reputations, as well as that of the Governor, are all more or less involved in the as yet unrefuted statements of the Bellefonte *Watchman*.

As the public mind is becoming uneasy on this subject, I most respectfully request that you inform me, at your earliest possible convenience, whether there can be any truth or foundation whatever in these damaging statements of Hon. P. Gray Meek.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

P. S.—I will expect your answer by return mail.

SHERIFF LYLE'S REPLY.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—To Governor Geary.—Dear Sir:—I have just received your favor of the 13th inst., together with the publication contained in the Bellefonte newspaper of September 3, in relation to the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

My attention had been called to this publication several days since, but I paid no regard to it, and looked upon it as an idle story. There certainly can be no doubt whatever that George S. Twitchell, Jr., committed suicide on the morning of the day fixed for his execution. I went to the Philadelphia County Prison on that morning at nine o'clock, together with a jury of twelve citizens, selected for the purpose of attending his execution, and we entered the cell of Twitchell, and there found him lying dead in his bed.

I was familiar with his features and person, and had no difficulty in identifying him, and I am very positive as to his death. I made a return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of these facts, under oath, indorsed on the death warrant, which you may refer to, on file in that department. The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of Twitchell on the same day, and his report should be conclusive as to the death. I certainly never received any pardon from you in Twitchell's case, and never heard such a thing spoken of until it appeared in the publication referred to. I regard the publication as an idle story, without any foundation whatever, and wholly unworthy of any belief or notice. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours, etc.
PETER LYLE, Sheriff.

The Governor addressed a letter to William B. Perkins, Keeper of Moyamensing Prison, somewhat similar to the one addressed to Sheriff Lyle, to which the following answer was received:—

SUPERINTENDENT PERKINS' LETTER.

To his Excellency John W. Geary—Sir:—Your favor of the 13th inst. came duly to hand, and I send, by return mail, the document you ask for, hoping it will prove satisfactory. The whole thing is such a base fabrication, and so bears the proof on its face, that the object is transparent to injure you; but in that they will most signally fail.

I am your friend, etc.,
WM. B. PERKINS, Superintendent.
Sept. 14, 1869.

AN AFFIDAVIT.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ss.—Personally appeared before the subscriber, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, William B. Perkins, Superintendent of Philadelphia County Prison; H. Yale Smith, M. D.; Benjamin F. Butcher, M. D., Physicians of said prison, and Patrick Cassiday, one of the Keepers of the same; also Andrew Fleming and John Clayton, who had special charge of George S. Twitchell, Jr., who was sentenced to be hung on the 8th of April, 1869, on the charge of murder of Mrs. Hill, who, being duly qualified according to law, do depose and say:—That they have seen an anonymous letter, dated Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, August 21, 1869, addressed to P. Gray Meek, Esq., and published in the Bellefonte *Watchman*, in which it is alleged, among other things, that George S. Twitchell, Jr., the murderer of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, is still living, and was seen by the writer at that place. This statement is absolutely false. George S. Twitchell, Jr., committed suicide in this prison on the morning of the 8th of April, 1869, and a *post mortem* examination of his body was made by Dr. Shapleigh, in the presence of Messrs. Mann, Collis, and O'Byrne, the counsel who had defended the prisoner, and also in the presence of Dr. H. Yale Smith and Dr. Benjamin F. Butcher, physicians of the prison; Dr. Richard J. Levis, Dr. Alonzo L. Leach, Dr. T. S. Butcher, and Dr. Allen, all of whom were familiar with the prisoner's appearance in his lifetime, and knew the body to be none other than that of George S. Twitchell, Jr. His remains were also seen by members of the press, who had been present at the trial, by his father, and by the officers of the prison, all of whom knew the body to be that of the man who was tried and convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, his mother-in-law.

At the post mortem examination his brain, heart, and intestines were removed from the body, and the trace of prussic acid discovered. This was done in the presence of all the counsel and physicians above mentioned, and the bottle, containing the remainder of the acid, was found by Dr. Shapleigh in the identical boot of the deceased Twitchell. His remains were handed to his father and recognized by him, and were interred under the care of Mr. Bringhurst, undertaker, and further deponents saith not.

William B. Perkins,	Patrick Cassiday,
H. Yale Smith, M. D.	Andrew Fleming,
B. F. Butcher, M. D.,	John Clayton.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this the 14th day of September, A. D. 1869.
JESSE S. BONSALL, Alderman.

COTTON.

The Crop of the United States for Year Ending September 1.

(*Condensed from Advance Sheet of Commercial and Financial Chronicle.*)

The following table indicates the stock at each port, Sept. 1 of 1868 and 1869, the receipts at the ports for each of the last two years, and the export movement for the past year (1868-69) in detail, and the totals for 1867-8:—

Ports.	Receipts, Year Ending Sept. 1, 1869.	Receipts, Year Ending Sept. 1, 1868.	Stock. Sept. 1, 1869.	Stock. Sept. 1, 1868.
New Orleans	794,205	584,240	770	1,959
Alabama	230,621	366,193	1,064	2,161
South Carolina	199,072	240,431	250	1,945
Georgia	357,353	495,959	363	696
Texas	147,817	114,666	202	166
Florida	13,392	38,593	18	....
North Carolina	35,908	38,643	....	....
Virginia	160,971	166,587	140	1,000
New York	104,584	106,973	7,367	23,440
Boston	35,023	34,862	1,756	2,500
Philadelphia	20,114	24,221	160	1,763
Baltimore	19,467	26,610	253	2,500
Portland, Maine	1,991	2,334	....	....
Total this year	2,120,428	....	12,343	....
Total last year	....	2,240,282	....	38,130

Ports.	Exported, Year Ending Sept. 1, 1869, to Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.
New Orleans	342,249	165,282	112,003	619,534
Alabama	137,484	16,133	9,537	163,154
South Carolina	53,733	....	3,056	56,809
Georgia	133,678	20,869	12,990	167,537
Texas	57,582	....	25,794	83,376
Florida	....	810	....	810
North Carolina	....	....	....	....
Virginia	6,253	....	....	6,253
New York	246,284	21,433	60,121	327,838
Boston	1,306	....	185	1,491
Philadelphia	99	....	....	99
Baltimore	9,082	....	10,130	19,212
Portland, Maine	1,907	....	....	1,907
Total this year	989,677	224,527	233,816	1,448,020
Total last year	1,228,890	198,395	229,730	1,657,015

By the above it will be seen that the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 2,120,428 bales, against 2,240,282 bales last year. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, we have the following as the crop statement for the two years:—

	Year ending September 1, 1869.	1868.
Receipts at the shipping ports, bales	2,120,428	2,240,282
Add shipments from Tennessee, etc., direct to manufacturers	258,611	271,711
Total	2,379,039	2,511,993
Manufactured South, not included in above	60,000	82,000
Total cotton crop for the year, bales	2,439,039	2,593,993

CROP OF EACH STATE OR DISTRICT.

	1868-9.	1867-8.
Louisiana, bales	794,205	584,240
Alabama, bales	230,621	366,193
Texas, bales	147,817	114,666
Florida, bales	13,392	38,593
Georgia, bales	357,353	495,959
South Carolina, bales	199,072	240,431
North Carolina, bales	35,908	38,463
Virginia, bales	160,971	166,587
Tennessee, bales	439,800	466,681
Consumed South	60,000	82,000
Total	2,439,039	2,593,993

The crop of Sea Island the past year has been as follows:—Florida, 6748 bales; Georgia, 6480 bales; South Carolina, 5454 bales; total, 18,682 bales.

CONSUMPTION.

The consumption the past year shows a slight falling off, notwithstanding the mills have increased their stock about 30,000 bales. Our usual summary, showing the result for the year, North and South, is as follows:—

Total crop of the United States, as above stated		2,439,039
Stock on hand commencement of year (September 1, 1868):—		
At Northern ports	30,203	
At Southern ports	7,927—	38,130
Total supply during year ending September 1, 1869		2,477,169
Of this supply there has been—		
Exported to foreign ports during the year	1,448,020	
Sent to Canada by railroad direct from the West	18,000	
Now on hand (September 1, 1869):—		
At Northern ports	9,536	
At Southern ports	2,807—	1,478,363
Total consumption in United States year ending September 1, 1869	bales.	998,806
Consumption in Southern States		80,000
Leaving consumption in Northern States, bales.		918,806

We have been at considerable trouble to obtain a correct idea of the stock now held by the mills, and find that although several of the largest corporations are holding six, seven, or eight weeks' supply, the great body of the spinners are lightly stocked. The total held by them, therefore, on the 1st of September was less than we supposed, being about 60,000 bales against 30,000 bales last year. Taking the stock, then, on the 1st of September at these figures, we see that the actual consumption of all the mills, after deducting the increase held this year over last year (30,000 bales), would be about 968,000 bales, against 962,000 bales last year, leaving for the Northern mills about 888,000 bales against 900,000 bales last year.

The new year begins with a deficiency in the visible supply of cotton for this country and Europe to the extent of 330,000 bales compared with the amount on hand at the same period of last year.

The following are the prices of cotton at New York and Liverpool on the first Friday of each month for two years:—

	1868-9. New York. cts.	1868-9. Liverpool. d.	1867-8. New York. cts.	1867-8. Liverpool. d.
September	29½	10¾	27	10
October	26½	10½	20	8¾
November	25¼	11¼	19	8¾
December	24¾	11½	17	7¾
January	28	11	16	7½
February	30½	12½	20	8
March	29	12	25	9¾
April	28½	12½	29	12¼
May	28¼	11¾	32	12¾
June	30½	11½	30½	11¾
July	34½	12½	32	11¼
August	33½	12¾	29	9¾

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE. On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia........ 9·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport........ 7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie........ 8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia........ 11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport........ 9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie........ 10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia........ 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport........ 6·10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven........ 7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie........ 8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport........ 9·15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia........ 6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie........ 3·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport........ 4·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia........ 1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven........ 6·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport........ 8·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia........ 7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport........ 12·20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg........ 5·10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia........ 9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK STREET, PHILADELPHIA

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train........ 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line........ 11·50 A. M.
Erie Express........ 11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation........ 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation........ 4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train........ 5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express........ 8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express........ 9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation........ 11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express........ 2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express........ 6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail........ 6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and 6·35 P. M.
Fast Line........ 9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train........ 9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train........ 12·30 P. M.
Erie Express........ 6·10 P. M.
Day Express........ 1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express........ 8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation........ 9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¼, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc. etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

NOTICE.

The Sunday Mail Train on the West Jersey Railroad is discontinued. 9 10 21

WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Administratrix's Sale—Estate of Manasses McCloskey, deceased.

STOCK OF BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, WHISKY, ETC. ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

Sept. 18, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1210 Edgemont street, above Huntingdon street, without reserve, by order of administratrix, by catalogue, the entire stock of an old-established liquor store, comprising brandies, wines, Holland gin, fine old Scotch and Monongahela whiskies, casks, barrels, etc. Full particulars in catalogue. 9 16 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

VINE, No. 2011—Modern Residence.
ARCH, No. 831—Very valuable Store and Dwelling.
BROWN, No. 1215—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-SECOND, No. 529 (South)—Genteel Dwelling.
THIRTY-FIRST AND MARKET, S. W. corner—Tavern and Dwelling.
WOODLAND, Nos. 3331 and 3333—Two Brick Dwellings.
STEVENS, No. 320—Genteel Dwelling.
EIGHTH, No. 443 (North)—Genteel Dwelling.
GASKILL, No. 315—Desirable Dwelling.
COATES, No. 339—Modern Residence.
GROUND RENT—$90 a year.
GREEN, No. 2031—Handsome Modern Residence.
RITTENHOUSE, Twenty-second ward—Stone Dwelling.
FRONT (South), No. 710—Tavern and Dwelling.
SPRING GARDEN, No. 1917—Modern Residence.
ELEVENTH, No. 1814 (North)—Modern Dwelling.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Hotel, "Latona House."
TWENTIETH AND OXFORD, S. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.

Estate of Samuel R. McClure, deceased:—
7 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
10 shares Penn National Bank.
5 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad.
23 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad.
13 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. W. Co.
10 shares Morris Canal and Banking Co. preferred.
$95 scrip Morris Canal and Banking Co.

For other Accounts:—
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
4 shares Seventh National Bank.
34 shares Empire Transportation Co.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
10 shares National Bank of the Republic.
100 shares Old Township Line Road.
22 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
31 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
50 shares American Life Insurance Co.
$20,000 Union Canal Bonds, 6s.
$10,000 Shamokin Coal Co. 1st mort. 7 per cent.
108 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. W. Co.
4 shares Cape May and Millville R. R. Co.
51 shares Consolidation National Bank.
41 shares Southern Transportation Co.
100 shares Locust Mountain Coal Co. 9 17 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 14 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 15 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 17 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

SALE OF THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

On Monday Afternoon,

Sept. 20, at 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, theological and miscellaneous books, from private library. Also, 4 volumes North American and United States Gazette. 9 16 3t

TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery of every description, etc.

On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and valuable assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, table and pocket cutlery, 300 dozen of coal and meal sieves, shovels, hods, tools, saws, Russel's American cutlery, Wade & Butcher's cutlery, Rodgers' scissors, plated ware, fancy goods, etc.

Sale absolute. Terms cash. 9 16 6t

Sale at Line street and Haddonfield road, Camden.

THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE TREES, SHRUBS, Green and Hot House Plants, etc., belonging to John F. Starr, Esq.

On Thursday Morning,

Sept. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Green and Hot Houses of John F. Starr, Esq., Line street and Haddonfield road, Camden, N. J., the rare and valuable collection of trees, shrubs, green and hot-house plants, of every variety.

Catalogues ready and the plants arranged for examination three days previous to sale.

Information regarding the plants may be had of Mr. Robert Scott, Florist, No. 755 S. Nineteenth st. 9 16 6t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.

N. B. Sale every Monday and Thursday. 9 16 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 25§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
25§ No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONFLAGRATION.

Destructive Fire in the Fourteenth Ward—A Flour Barrel Manufactory in Ruins—Surrounding Buildings Damaged.

The thick darkness of a rainy midnight was again lit up by the torch of conflagration. But a few minutes before the clock struck twelve last night the fire-bells rang out their fearful alarm. In a short time the vicinity of Twelfth and Buttonwood streets was densely thronged with people—firemen, police officers, and lookers-on—with hose-carriages and steamers gathered there with noise and confusion. The fire, viewed solely as a fire, was a sublimely beautiful sight. The clouds which overcast the sky turned their watery surfaces into mirrors, and reflected back the blaze; each tiny drop of rain, too, catching so much of the light, and aiding to effect that near effulgence by which one could read printed matter in almost any part of the city. The sparks flew in myriads, and the smoke rolled off in dense columns.

The large brick structure, 100 feet square, and four stories in height, stood at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Buttonwood streets. The building had been erected only some four or five years. It was owned by Colonel William B. Thomas. The furnace room was in the southeast corner of the cellar, and here the flames first caught; started, it is supposed, by a fire too large and hot.

Owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the place the fire spread with fearful rapidity, and in a short time the entire structure was in flames. The heat from the burning building was intense, and the firemen were, at different times, driven away some distance from the scene.

Messrs. Sibley & Pennypacker, coopers and barrel manufacturers, occupied certain portions of the building. They had several thousand finished barrels on hand, but both gentlemen being absent from the city, neither their loss nor their insurance can be ascertained with any definiteness. The barrels were all consumed.

Colonel Thomas, the owner of the building, used portions of it to store barrels of flour. At the time of the fire he had there some 1000 barrels, which were all destroyed, entailing a loss of $7000. Insured.

Loss on the building $20,000, also insured.

He had policies in the following companies:—

Lycoming Mutual	$6,000
Cumberland Valley Mutual	4,000
Mutual, of Philadelphia	5,000
In different foreign companies	12,500
Total	$27,500

The fourth story of the building is used occasionally as an armory by the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas. Here a few muskets were racked. All destroyed.

The premises No. 430 and 452 N. Twelfth street were occupied by Messrs. Kile & Hall, saw and pattern manufacturers. The buildings were owned by Mr. John Kile. They were badly damaged in the rear. Loss on building, $1000; on stock, $5000. Insured as follows:—

Royal	$5000
Ætna	3000
Total	$8000

At the N. W. corner of Twelfth and Buttonwood streets is a four-story brick structure, formerly used as an United States army hospital. It is owned by Mr. William D. Hagaman, and occupied, on the first floor, by the firm of William D. Hagaman & Co., felt hat manufacturers. Warrington & Co., steel pen manufacturers, occupied certain portions of the second and third floors. The "Shive-Governor Company" likewise occupied other portions of the second story. The fourth story was occupied by Connelly & Seville, brass turners.

The losses and insurances by these different parties are as follows:—

Hagaman & Co.'s insurance on stock and building:

New Haven	$2000
Lycoming Mutual	3000
Etna	4000
North America, N. Y	3000
Total	$12,000

Warrington & Co.'s loss, $3500. Insured as follows (list furnished by Prevost & Herring, Insurance Agents):—

Imperial	$4000
Home, N. H	2000
Reliance	2000
Anthracite	2000
Total	$10,000

Insurance of the "Shive Governor Company" (list furnished by Prevost & Herring, Insurance Agents):

Liverpool & L. & G.	$3,500
Imperial	3,000
Fire Association	2,000
Jefferson	1,500
	$10,000

Connelly & Deville, insured in the Royal for $3000, which will more than cover their loss.

The dwelling No. 1210 Buttonwood street had the roof burned off, and was damaged by water. Mr. Burr owns it, and a widow lady named Mayer occupies it.

No. 1212, next dwelling to the west, occupied by Mr. Smith, was likewise unroofed by the fire, and deluged with water.

No. 1211, opposite, owned by Alexander Sime, and occupied by Louisa Smith, was slightly damaged by fire.

On Twelfth street, below Buttonwood, the three-story buildings, occupied by Thomas M. Evans, awning-post and frame manufacturer; C. H. Mellor, machinist, and other firms, were slightly damaged by fire, but the stock contained therein suffered only by water.

On the west side of Twelfth street, directly opposite the manufactory, the cabinet establishment of W. & J. Allen was scorched, and only saved by the firemen constantly playing on the building. Other properties adjoining were also scorched by the fire.

While the fire was at its height, considerable consternation prevailed among the residents of the neighborhood, owing to the report being circulated that in the Armory of Thomas' Regiment was stored a quantity of powder. This report was untrue; but, notwithstanding, many believed it, and the stampede of the citizens from their dwellings was great.

Colonel Thomas' building is a complete wreck, nothing remaining but three walls. The southwest wall fell in about 1 o'clock, but, fortunately, no one was injured.

Only a short time since Messrs. Sibley & Pennypacker had their manufacturing establishment on Willow street. They were burned out there, and were forced to seek new quarters; consequently, the mill of Colonel Thomas was rented; now they are again burned out.

In the rear of Thomas' building, and running out of Hamilton street, is a row of small court houses. These were all slightly scorched. The threatening appearance of the fire had caused the occupants to remove their household effects. The only loss sustained by them was in breakage, etc., incurred in the hasty removal of goods.

THE EXTRA ASSESSMENTS.—The sittings of the assessors to-day, to-morrow, and Monday, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M., afford opportunities for citizens who have not yet been enrolled to thus qualify themselves as voters in the approaching election. A careful scrutiny of the lists of assessments posted outside of the various precinct houses should be made by each voter to see whether or not some unscrupulous assessor has omitted his name. This dodge is the one at present in vogue among many of the Democratic officials, and Republicans had better be on their guard. As an instance of the reckless manner in which the assessments are sometimes made, we give the following names omitted in a single division, the Sixth, of the First ward:—

Isaac Buchanan, 421 Worth street.
James Lapage, 441 Worth street.
James Sharp, 443 Worth street.
Charles Harbenger, 517 Worth street.
Joshua Taggart, 520 Dickerson street.
James Lynch, 712 Dickerson street.
Charles Zern, 405 Tasker street.
Frank Galbreth, 1536 South Fourth street.
Charles A. Laws, 1524 South Fourth street.
John W. Watson, 1518 South Fourth street.
William Finch, 1516 South Fourth street.
Furman Garretson, 1510 South Fourth street.
W. F. Prosser, 1504 South Fourth street.
Edward Little, 1502 South Fourth street.
W. McCullough, 1502 South Fourth street.
Chas. H. Hale, 1500 South Fourth street.
Wm. Sheppard, 1501 South Fifth street.
Geo. H. Sharp, 1503 South Fifth street.
Wm. Sharp, 1503 South Fifth street.
Theo. Harris, 1515 South Fifth street.
Wm. Chubb, 1523 South Fifth street.
Jas. Butler, 1531 South Fifth street.
Wm. Walker, 1626 South Fifth street.
Stephen Tasker, 1612 South Fifth street.
Fulton L. Peal, 1532 South Fifth street.
Woodward Norgaard, 1522 South Fifth street.
Wm. Cline, 1520 South Fifth street.
Wm. Carr, 1517 South Sixth street.
Aug. Clark, 1519 South Sixth street.
W. Griffith, 1537 South Seventh street.
Geo. Hickman, 1518 South Eighth street.
John Tory, 1535 Tudor street.
Jno. Mealey, 1519 Tudor street.

THE IRON SCREW COLLIER CENTIPEDE, Captain Beckett, arrived late last night after a fine passage of forty-eight hours from Salem. On her outward passage she encountered the late gale, and weathered it without any disaster, thus proving her seagoing qualities on her first voyage. She is now loading, and will sail early to-morrow with 600 tons of coal for Salem. There is no doubt that this plan of transporting coal is now an established success.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The schooner Lizzie Batchelder, Captain English, left this port for Savannah, Georgia, on the 3d inst., which place she reached in sixty-seven hours from the time she left the pier at Arch street wharf. It is only natural that she should make such quick passages, as she is commanded by one of the best officers in our mercantile service. Messrs. D. S. Stetson & Co., the well-known shipping merchants, are the agents of the vessel in this city.

POMOLOGY.

The Great Convention of Fruit-Growers—Their Proceedings To-day.

The convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, President Wilder in the chair.

The Chair announced that all papers, reports, letters, etc. would now be received.

Mr. Barry stated that the chief duty of the Fruit Committee was the preparation of a catalogue, and the Secretary would now report in writing the result of their labor.

The reading of the report was dispensed with.

The President stated that a list prepared showed that more than thirty States were represented by over two hundred delegates.

The Committee on Collections on exhibition reported over 3200 varieties.

The Committee on Native Fruits next reported.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Fruits, enumerating new varieties, was next received.

The Committee on Patent Preserving Houses were not ready to report.

Mr. Manning, from the Committee on New Native Fruits, reported about twelve varieties of apples and three of pears, which, not all being ripe, were not examined. There were also five or six varieties of grapes. The new pears were the Maryland seedling, or Sam Brown, and the Mannington. The first was not named.

Mr. Hyde, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution of thanks to the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the use of their hall, so kindly tendered.

A resolution of thanks to the Fairmount Park Association, Academy of Natural Sciences, Academy of Fine Arts, and other societies, for kind invitations, was next read.

A resolution of thanks to the press of the country, and of Philadelphia in particular, followed.

A resolution thanking the Mayor and citizens of Philadelphia for their kind reception was read.

The Convention next took up the catalogue of grapes, and continued the revision of it.

The Committee on Patent Fruit Preserving Houses now being ready, their report was read, favoring the adoption of the plan, and commending it as a complete success.

The Martha grape was reported by gentlemen from New York and Tennessee as doing well. Mr. Beckman spoke favorably of the "Scupperaoway" as a grape for Southern cultivation.

The discussion on grapes was now announced as closed.

The next business in order was the consideration of the cultivation of Peaches.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, recommended the "Furness," raised in this city, and asked for information; he grew a number, and the trees were prolific and vigorous. The peach is large and a cling stone.

Information was asked for as to the "Mountain Rose."

Mr. Quinn, of New York, asked that strawberries be taken up instead of peaches. Not agreed to.

Information as to the Hale's Early was next called for. The Secretary announced that it was on the catalogue, and was suitable for a number of places.

President Wilbur, of Mass., said that it rots in the open air, but under glass was fine.

Mr. Beckman, of Georgia, stated that it ripened with them early in June, and in New York brought $16 a box. It did not rot with him. He considered it the best early Southern peach.

Mr. Cohen, of Tennessee, spoke favorably of it; it had done finely.

Mr. Williams, of Delaware, said it did badly with him, being somewhat liable to rot. It was considered a failure in Kentucky.

Mr. Gillingham, Va., said that it rotted when cultivated, but when not cultivated it appeared to do well.

Mr. Lindley, of Virginia, raised it on sandy soil, and did very well, turning out perfect.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, called for the "Susquehanna."

Mr. Beekman, of Georgia, considered it superior in size and flavor, but not prolific. It invariably produces from the start.

Mr. Prieson, of Tennessee, also said it did well. This was concurred in by gentlemen from the District of Columbia and Kentucky.

Mr. Hyde, of Massachusetts, recommended the Foster seedling as being as good as Crawford's early, being a fine peach. It had sold at the rate of $12 a dozen for specimen premiums. Captain Foster, of Medford, Massachusetts, was the originator of it, and would furnish buds to any one wishing them.

Mr. Strong, of Massachusetts, inquired as to the Van Buren dwarf.

President Wilbur, of Massachusetts, spoke favorably of it.

Mr. Holton, of New York, had cultivated it, and it bore good fruit.

Mr. Lindley had a tree this season in a house which bore thirty fine large peaches, it being a young tree. He considered this as doing very well, but yet it was not very productive.

Mr. Beckman, of Georgia, would not approve of its cultivation, being of no value in the market.

Mr. Parsons, of Long Island, said it had done well with him, and grew finely, but the flavor was none too fine.

Mr. Gillingham, of Virginia, asked as to the Druid's Hill.

Mr. Beckman, of Georgia, said it had been discarded by him.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, moved that the discussion on peaches be closed. Agreed to.

Plums followed next in order.

Mr. Prierson, of Tennessee, spoke of the "Wild Goose" plum as being a hardy tree, good grower, large in size, and beautiful in appearance, but was bothered by suckers, fine in flavor, but would not produce from seed; considered it one of the best plums in the market; its name arose from the story that the seed was found in the stomach of a wild goose killed in Tennessee.

Mr. Downer, of Kentucky, said he never failed to get a good crop.

Mr. Beckman, of Georgia, said it was a bright vermillion, and liked it very much, but ripened too soon, early in June. It sold very well in the market, and was free from curculis.

Dr. Hunter, of New York, had raised a large variety of plums. He had adopted the plan of planting his trees over an artificial pond, and for many years was never troubled with the curculis. Trees, where the water was drained from the pond, suffered terribly from the ravages of the insect.

Mr. Arnold, of Canada, had adopted the plan of whitewashing the ground, and it had proven very successful.

Mr. Manning, of Massachusetts, asked after the Minor plumb.

Mr. Beckman, of Georgia, supposed it to be a seedling of the Wild Goose.

The report from the Committee on Native Wines was next read, as follows:—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WINES.

The committee to whom was entrusted the pleasing but difficult task of examining and comparing the native wines and brandies on exhibition, respectfully report: That they found on the table three varieties, viz, Catawba, Concord, and Norton's Virginia, from George Leick, Cleveland, Ohio.

Five varieties, viz., Catawba, Concord, Norton's Virginia, and North Carolina seedling, from George Hussman, St. Louis, Mo., by his agent, James R. Webb, Philadelphia, who also sent the "Imperial" (sparkling), from the Urbana Wine Company.

Five varieties, viz., Sonoma, Hock, California claret, Angelica, Muscatel, and Brandy, from Perkins, Stern & Co., of Boston.

And the following sparkling wines, viz.:—Werks, Golden Eagle, Longworth's Golden Wedding, from Longworth Wine Co., Cincinnati; and "Paris Exposition," from the Pleasant Valley Wine Company.

California brandies, classed as 1 and 2, from General Henry N. Naglee, and "Cheomongo," from San Sevanic, California.

The committee proceeded, by the aid of the testing instrument, to test the acids contained in each of the dry wines, which is recorded in tenths in addition to the judgment of taste expressed by the committee, who used the terms good, very good, and best to designate their opinions.

The California wines were first tested, as follows:—

Sonoma Hock, acid, 0·4·3, good.
California claret, 0·4·2, good.
California Port, 0·3, void of character as a port wine.
Oucomongo, Sausevein, 0·3, of a pale sherry color. A rich fruiyt wine, said by Mr. Blodgett to be equal to a new South Side Madeira.
Catawba, from George Leick, acid 0·7, best.
Catawba, from George Husman, acid 0·5, good.
Concord, from George Leick, acid 0·7, best.
Concord, from George Husman, acid 0·5, good.
Norton's Virginia, George Leick, acid 0·7, best.
Norton's Virginia, George Husman, acid 0·5, good.
North Carolina, Geo. Husman, acid 0·5, very good.

A fine wine, resembling Hock, and showing the value of the grape from which it was made, is a wine grape.

From Urbana Wine Company, "Imperial," a sparkling wine: good.

From Weeks, of Cincinnati, "Golden Eagle," a genuine Catawba character, well manufactured, showing the manipulator a master of his art; but, to our taste, too sweet, a fault often remarked. It is as rich as "Mumm's."

Golden Nidding. This is only second to Golden Eagle, but from some unknown cause, there is left in the mouth at the last a slight unpleasant flavor.

From Pleasant Valley, Paris Exposition—A wine said to be made by mingling Diana, Delaware, and Catawba. It is a fine sparkling wine.

Brandies 1 and 2.—Both of the highest character, No. 1 best.

Respectfully submitted by
J. E. MITCHELL,
L. BLODGET.

The next business in order was the discussion on strawberries.

It was suggested that the raspberry be taken up. Not agreed to.

Cherries were then taken up.

Mr. Nicholson, of Indiana, spoke very favorably of the early Richmond.

Mr. Win, of Illinois, said he had succeeded excellently with them.

Mr. Arnold, of Canada, spoke favorably of the Baughman's Mary, but the birds troubled it. Knight's early black also did well.

Colonel Wilbur, of Massachusetts, recommended the Red Jacket as being a fine hardy tree.

Powhattan had also done well.

Mr. Story, of District of Columbia, recommended Coe's Transparent as a fine cherry.

Mr. Williams, of New York, said that the Harts and Dukes were doing poorly. Coe's transparent was most certainly the best and hardiest.

Mr. Prierson, of Tennessee, was in favor of the Marilla, but cherries were all a failure in Tennessee.

Colonel Wilbur, of Massachusetts, was urgent in recommending Downie's late.

Mr. Weir, of New York, recommended the early Richmond.

Mr. Moore, of Rhode Island, recommended the Governor Wood.

Mr. Lines, of Kansas named the early Richmond.

Mr. Donner, of Kentucky, named the Marilla.

Mr. Nicholson, of Indiana, named the Early Richmond.

Dr. Sylvester, of New York, named Coe's Transparent.

Mr. Earle, of Massachusetts, named the Donner's Red and Coe's Transparent as the best.

Mr. Edgerton, of Iowa, named the Early Richmond.

Mr. Arnold, of Canada, named Knight's Early Black and Early Elton as second best.

Mr. Hicks, of New York, as second best, named the Elton and Governor Wood.

A long discussion followed on strawberries, and several new varieties were placed upon the catalogue. After which the convention adjourned.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This establishment will open on Monday evening next, reconstructed and improved so that its old acquaintances could scarcely recognize it again. The management will be in the hands of Miss Laura Keeee, who has organized the following company:—

Mr. Vining Bowers, Mr. W. E. Sheridan, Mr. Charles McManus, Mr. George Holland, Jr., Mr. J. H. Jack, Mr. W. H. Wallis, Mr. F. O. Savage, Mr. I. N. Drew, Mr. H. Archer, Mr. E. F. Nagle, Mr. J. D. Thompson, Mr. F. Mordaunt, Mr. B. McNulty, Mr. W. H. Otis, Mr. W. B. Laurens, Mr. W. J. Stanton, Mr. John Costello, Mr. T. A. Creese, Mr. W. C. Raymond, Mr. William A. Booth, Mr. George Gilbert, Miss May Howard, Miss Mary Carr, Mrs. T. A. Creese, Miss Viola Alexander, Miss Susan Price, Miss Lillie Graham, Miss C. Cross, Miss Rose Sidney, Miss Fannie Erwin, Miss Minnie Jackson, Miss Jennie Anderson, Miss Josephine Laurens, Miss Julia Porter, Miss Isabella Nixon, Miss Bertha Cross, Miss Ada Vernon, Miss Clara Thompson, Miss Annie De Vere.

The officers of the theatre will be—Stage Manager, Mr. Vining Bowers; Prompter, Mr. F. O. Savage; Costumer, Mr. W. Stanton; Master of the Ballet, Mr. Stanton; Properties and Appointments, Mr. George Gilbert; Gas Engineer, Mr. J. B. Price; Business Agent and Treasurer, Mr. John T. Donnelly.

The building has been reconstructed from the plans, and under the personal supervision, of the architect, Mr. J. C. Sidney.

The scenic department, under the control and direction of Mr. S. S. Schell, assisted by Mr. T. S. Plaisted and Mr. J. B. Price.

The act drop, painted by the distinguished Philadelphia artist, Russell Smith, Esq.

The stage, with the entire mechanical departments and improvements, under the direction of Mr. Thomas P. Blackwood, assisted by Messrs. W. N. Clark, M. Robinson, and W. Wisdom.

Mr. Mark Hassler, the well-known popular composer and musical conductor, will preside over the orchestra.

The theatre will open on Monday evening next, with the following programme:—

The performance will be inaugurated by an Overture, composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. Mark Hassler, entitled "The Inauguration."

After which will be presented the first of a series of revivals, the *Marble Heart; or the Sculptor's Dream.* From the French of "Les Filles de Marbre." The cast will be as follows:—

PROLOGUE.

Phidias (from N. Y. and N. O. Theatres)	W. E. Sheridan
Gorgias (From Chicago Opera House)	Charles McManus
Alcibiades (From Arch St. Theatre)	Mr. W. H. Wallis
Diogenes	Mr. F. Mordaunt
Strabon (From N. Y. and Boston theatres)	John Costello
Thea (From Chicago Opera House)	Miss May Howard
Aspasia, Statues.	Miss Laura Keene
Lais, Statues.	Miss Josephine Laurens
Phyrne, Statues.	Miss Gardner

THE PLAY.

Raphael Duchatlet (A Sculptor)	Mr. W. E. Sheridan
Ferdinand Volage (An Editor)	Mr. F. Mordaunt
Mons. Veaudore (A rich Parisian)	Mr. C. McManus
Viscount Chateau Margeaux	Mr. W. H. Otis
Lord Merton (An English Nobleman)	Mr. W. H. Wallis
Frederickde Coursey (A Gentleman)	Mr. T. A. Creese
John (a Footman)	Mr. J. N. Dreer
Baptiste (A Groom)	Mr. S. F. Nagle
Mad'lle Marco (The Marble Heart)	Miss Laura Keene
Clementine	Miss Josephine Laurens
Mariette	Miss Gardner
Julie	Miss Stoddart
Feodora	Miss Graham
Marie (A poor orphan)	Miss May Howard
Madam Duchatlet	Miss Mary Carr

The management announce sterling plays in active preparation, by Charles Reade, Dion Boucicault, and an American comedy by Ann S. Stephens.

THE AVONDALE RELIEF FUND.—The treasurer of the fund for the relief of the widows, orphans, and other sufferers by the Avondale mine calamity, acknowledges the following receipts:—

Harrison, Havemeyer & Co.	$100·00	McCallum, Crease & Sloan	$50·00
Farr & Brother	50·00	Washington Butcher's Son*	100·00
Ficken & Williams	50·00	David Giltinan*	25·00
G.	30·00	Charles S. Hahs*	25·00
J. & A. Kemper	25·00	George Whitely*	25·00
Philip Kemper	5·00	W. K. & Co*	25·00
Lippincott, Son & Co.	25·00	F. B. Mingle*	20·00
Mrs. F	5·00	J. G.*	10·00
K. R.	5·00	Dr. H. H. Riegel, Catasauqua, Pa.	5·00
National Encampment, No. 47, I. O. O. F.	10·00	M. J. G.	3·00
Mrs. N. B. T.	5·00	Mary	1·00
Apollo Lodge, No. 386, A. Y. M.	25·00	Willie	1·00
Wm. & Harvey Rowland	25·00	Charles Ellis, Son & Co	50·00
H. Yale Smith, M. D.	5·00	T. C.	10·00
L. M. R.	1·00	Hope Lodge, No. 93, I. O. O. F.	20·00
L. R., a little girl, from her own savings	·50	The Bible classes of the Episcopal Hospital	37·70
G. R., a little boy, from his own savings	·50	Wolf, Mayer & Co	50·00
L. K. P.	2·00	A Friend	·50
Kiskiminitas Tribe, No. 66, I. O. R. M., Johnstown, Pa.	10·00	E. A. C.	1·00
Y.	25·00		866·20
N. J.	3·00	Previously acknowledged	24,145·16
		Total	$25,011·36

*Collected by Mr. Wm. Brice, of the Commercial Exchange Committee.

The voluntary contributions of a generous public to the sufferers by the late terrible calamity at the Avondale Mine already reaches the sum of $25,000.

If all whom God has blest with means were to respond to this appeal as those have done who have sent in their contributions, and if all the churches of the various denominations were to take up collections, as some have done, and others are proposing to do, the contributions of Philadelphia would equal, if not surpass, those of any other place.

Let those who desire to contribute to this fund send in their contributions immediately to George H. Stuart, Treasurer, No. 13 Bank street.

A TREAT FOR THE CULTURED.—Among the business establishments of this city having a proud name for the standard quality and artistic finish of their stock, the jewelry house of Messrs. Clark & Biddle stands in the first rank. Since their removal to their palatial store, No. 1124 Chesnut street, they have even eclipsed their previous reputation, and have offered to the public a stock of fancy and staple goods first-class in all respects. J. D. Clark, Esq., of this firm, has just returned from Europe by the steamship City of Washington, having thoroughly canvassed the fancy stores of Europe to cater for the cultured tastes of their legion of patrons. In a few days Clark & Biddle will display for inspection one of the finest assortments of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods ever exhibited in this city.

RECEPTION OF FIREMEN.—At 6 o'clock this evening the Washington Engine Company, of Paterson, N.J., will reach this city at the West Philadelphia depot. During their stay they will be the guests of the Hope Hose Company. A committee of arrangements of that company have provided an escort for their reception, and the following route will be passed over:—From Pennsylvania Railroad depot, West Philadelphia, to Chesnut street; over the bridge and down Chesnut street to Third; down Third to Walnut; up Walnut to Sixth; down Sixth to Christian; down Christian to Third; up Third to Pine, and thence to Hope Hose House.

HAPPILY RECOVERING.—Revenue Detective James J. Brooks, who it will be remembered was shot on the 7th inst., for his faithfulness in ferreting out the frauds committed by the whisky dealers of this city against the Government, has now so improved in strength as to make it certain his life will be saved. This recovery from a pistol wound in the lungs with the ball yet unextracted is surprising, and is owing to the sturdy vitality of a constitution unimpaired by drinking or other unlawful excesses. The community cannot spare Mr. Brooks yet, and it is to be hoped he will soon have the opportunity of convicting his would-be murderers.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL SEIBERT.—The funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Seibert took place at noon to-day, from the residence of his uncle, No. 1630 Mount Vernon street. Washington Camp, No. 7, Patriotic Order Sons of America, had the funeral ceremonies in charge. A large escort, comprising many of the soldiers of the late war, formed in procession at No. 725 Race street, at 10½ o'clock, and marched as a guard to the funeral cortege. Colonel Seibert served with distinction in the struggles of the Rebellion. He met his death from injuries inflicted by several ruffians in front of a tavern at Thirteenth and Wood streets, on the 13th inst.

THIRD EDITION

NORRISTOWN.

The Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument this Afternoon—Description of the Memorial Shaft—The Ceremonies.

FROM NORRISTOWN.

Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument—Programme of Ceremonies—The Town in a Flutter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 17.—This place is filled with people to-day, congregating here to witness the dedication of a monument in memory of the soldiers who died in defense of their country during the late Rebellion. This day is also the anniversary of the battle of Antietam. The event had long been anticipated, and invitations had been scattered broadcast. A majority of them have been accepted, and though we have lowering clouds overhead, the ceremonies give promise of great interest and success. Invitations were sent to Governor Geary and staff, to the clergy, and members of the press and bar of the adjoining counties, relatives and friends of deceased soldiers, to the municipal officers of your city, naval officers, the military of Philadelphia, Posts of the G. A. R., Philadelphia Fire Department, and all the various orders and associations that could be reached. As a matter of course, our streets are filled with strangers.

From your city have come a number of military organizations and firemen; and if we judge by the organizations now scattered about, the procession will be a very large and brilliant one.

Of the monument to be dedicated, the following is a faithful description:—

The base consists of four parts. The three blue marble bases are from Messrs. Adams & Derr's quarries, near the King-of-Prussia, the first of which in size and perfection has few rivals, its dimensions being eight feet square by two feet deep. The second base six feet seven inches square by twenty inches deep, and the third, five feet six inches square by sixteen inches deep.

Above the blue bases is one of white marble moulded. Next is the die, four feet square and four feet high, on which is engraved the names of five hundred and forty-seven soldiers, all that have been hitherto reported. On this rests an arched cap, two feet high. Its lettered sides will tell by whom the monument was erected. Above this cap is a moulded die, two feet five inches high, having on its four sides, in high relief, the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, the coat of arms of the United States, and two wreaths of immortelles whose leaves of oak, laural, and ivy typify liberty—the prisoner's pleasing dream—Victory and Friendship—Fidelity in adversity. One wreath encircles the words "Our Patriot Dead," the other the prophetic declaration—"The dead shall live." The shaft is fifteen feet high, and two feet four inches square at its base. On its four panels are beautifully carved representations of the four arms of the service, viz:—Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Navy. The north side represents cavalry, consisting of crossed swords and sash, pistol and bugle. Above is a wreath of leaves. East side, representing artillery branch, by crossed cannon swab and rammer, surmounted by the Sixth Army Corps mark, which is a Maltese cross surrounded by a wreath of leaves. South side, representing the infantry branch, flag, musket, knapsack, cartridge box and drum, surmounted by the mark of the Ninth army corps, a shield, on which is an anchor and cannon, crossed. West side, representing navy, consists of anchor and hawser, a 32 pound cannon, and implements used in the naval service. Above monagram of U. S. N. encircled with wreath. Surmounting this is an arched cap, twelve inches high, above which is a die, with shields carved on its four sides.

The crowning feature is a base to receive the ball on which the Eagle perches, whose extended wings measure five feet from tip to tip.

When the procession has completed its route, and the organizations assemble about the memorial shaft, the ceremonies of dedication will commence. General Joshua T. Owen, of your city, is to be the orator. Appropriate odes, written by B. B. French, of Washington, D. C., and Hon. D. M. Smyser, of Norristown, will be sung. General John F. Hartranft is Chief Marshal of the procession.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Acquittal of a Murderer.

CONCORD, Sept. 17.—The trial of William N. Kinney, for the murder of his uncle, George Woodsell, in Claremont, last winter, resulted in a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Colored Man Murdered.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Elisha Banks, black, was stabbed and killed by Lewis Collins, also black, in an altercation last night.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Cotton flat; low middling nominally 28c. Flour dull, but low grades are very firm; Howard Street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@8. Wheat steady; prime to choice red, $1·50@1·64. Corn active; prime white, $1·28. Oats firm at 60@62c. Rye, $1·15. Mess Pork dull at 33@34c. Bacon firm and demand heavy; rib sides, 19½@19¾c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16½@16¾c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c. Whisky dull at $1·18@1·19.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Cotton firmer; sales of 600 bales at 30½c. Flour heavy, and declined 5@10c.; sales of 6500 barrels State at $5·90@6·90; Western at $5·70@7. Wheat dull, and 2@3c. lower; quotations are nominal. Corn firm; sales of 38,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·14@1·17. Oats heavy and lower; sales of 24,000 bushels at 60@63. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $30·25; prime, $27@27·50. Lard quiet; steam, 18¾@19¼c. Whisky nominal at $1·20.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 City 6s, N, '94. 101½	600 sh Read R...ls.c.47·69
$3000 Pa R 2 m 6s.. 98½	300 do.....b12.47·81
100 sh Ph & E...b30. 30	100 do.....b30.47·91
100 do.....b30. 30	300 do.......c.47·69
200 do.....ls. 29½	100 do.....b10. 47¾
100 sh Penna R..s5. 56½	100 do......... 47¾
50 do......3d. 56½	400 do.....b60. 48¾
9 sh Leh Val R... 56½	100 do.......c. 47¾
100 sh Minehill.b60. 53	400 do......ls.47·81
32 sh Norrist'n...... 71	100 sh Cata Pf...... 37½

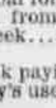
SECOND BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New.ls.101	100 sh St Nich Coal. 2·69
$4000 Mor Cl 1st m.. 80	3 sh Penna R.... 56½
$1000 W Jer R 6s.... 90½	400 do.....b30. 56½
$3000 Le gold l.Tues 97	30 do.Monday 56½
$1000 Cam & Bur Co R 6s..... 86	20 do....... 56½
20 sh Cam & A R. 120½	200 sh Read R..s10.47·81
	300 sh New Creek.. ·56

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	24,154 01
From Port Carbon	8,154 16
From Pottsville	7,166 12
From Schuylkill Haven	30,996 16
From Auburn	2,289 14
From Port Clinton	12,476 11
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	3,272 12
From Allentown and Alburtis	118 15
Anthracite Coal for week	88,629 17
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	9,784 05
Total for week paying freight	98,414 02
Coal for Company's use	3,601 04
Total all kinds for week	102,015 06
Previously this year	2,892,778 15
Total	2,994,794 01
To Thursday, Sept. 17, 1868	2,447,256 07

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.



FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 1209 ARCH Street, 25 by 120 feet; elegantly built, complete order, all modern improvements; three-story double back buildings. Furniture if desired. Apply on the premises. 1t*

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Navy and Army Orders of the Day—Movements of Prince Arthur in Canada—The Norristown Soldiers' Monument.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Discovery of Franklin Relics—Comments by the English Press—Napoleon Out of Doors—The Market Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Commander John Rodgers is detached from the command of the Boston Navy Yard on the 15th of December next, and ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Adriatic squadron. Commodore Charles Steedman is detached from special duty connected with the shipment of coal on the 1st of December next, and ordered to command the Boston Navy Yard. Commodore William C. Nicholson is ordered to special duty connected with the shipment of coal on the 1st of December next. Commander Henry Erben is detached from the command of the Kansas and placed on waiting orders. The following are detached from the Kansas and placed on waiting orders:—Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Green, Masters T. A. Miller, Robert M. Berry, and R. B. Peck; Ensign E. P. McClellan, Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware, First Assistant Engineer John Keep, Jr., and Second Assistant Engineers J. M. Emanuel and W. H. Mitzen.

The National Banks of New York.

The following is an abstract of the statement of the national banks of the city of New York, in response to the recent circular of the Comptroller of the Currency, asking for a detail of the items composing their specie account at the commencement of business on the morning of the 8th inst.:—Gold coin, $2,395,234·50; gold bars, $39,845·78—total, $2,425,160·28. Silver coin, $217,372·54; silver bars, $16,822·84—total, $234,195·38. Gold certificates, twenties, $33,860; hundreds, $351,200; five hundreds, $280,000; thousands, $998,000; five thousands, $8,250,100; ten thousands, $380,650—total, $10,296,060. Checks payable in gold, $265,187·24; coupons payable in gold, $40,638·50; other items counted as specie description, $7,413·94—total, $13,226,595·34.

Army Orders.

Major Dewitt Clinton, Judge Advocate, is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report in person to the Commanding-General of the Fifth Military District for assignment, relieving Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, who will be assigned to duty in the Department of the South. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Weldrick, 3d Artillery, is ordered to report to Major-General Meade, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, for duty as Aid-de-camp. First Lieutenant W. J. Henderson, 1st Cavalry, has been retired from the service with one year's pay and allowances.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General, will proceed to Springfield, Ill., and Chicago, Ill., under instructions from the Adjutant-General of the Army, and return to his station here on the completion of this duty. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. Reeves is relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to proceed to his home.

FROM NORRISTOWN.

The Monument Dedicated—The Procession and Oration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NORRISTOWN, Sept. 17.—The monument erected by the ladies of Montgomery county to the memory of the soldiers who fell in defense of their country in the late Rebellion was dedicated to-day. The line for parade was formed under the direction of General Hartranft, and was composed of the military and posts of the Grand Army of the Republic of this county, the fire companies, Odd Fellows, and different benevolent societies of the town. They were joined by about five hundred from the military organizations of Philadelphia and two hundred of the Grand Army of the Republic. The line marched through the principal streets of the town to the public square, where they were addressed by General J. T. Owen, of Philadelphia.

FROM EUROPE.

An Editor Incarcerated.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—Mr. Booth, editor of the *Irish American*, was yesterday brought before the Court and remanded for trial on a charge of participation in the fatal affray at Tobbermore recently.

Napoleon Out.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Emperor yesterday appeared in the streets of Paris.

The Franklin Relics.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Morning Standard* to-day has an editorial on the news from San Buenaventura concerning the recent discovery of the remains of the Franklin expedition. The article closes as follows:—"The data on which to accept the document as genuine are too slender, and unless the fact is corroborated in a manner difficult to anticipate, we scarcely fancy skepticism is misplaced."

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—1·30 P. M.—Cotton—the sales of the day will not exceed 7000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet.

FROM CANADA.

Visit of Prince Arthur to the Military School.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.—Prince Arthur, with the members of the Government, visited the Military Naval School, High School, Morin College, Lowal University, and the French Cathedral and lunched at the Citadel with the officers. The party everywhere were received with enthusiasm. They drove around Cape Rouge to Spencerwood, and in the evening attended a grand ball given by Lieut.-Gov. Belleau and lady, complimentary to the Prince. Five hundred couples were present. The Prince leaves Quebec on Monday. The weather is cloudy and very windy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Murderer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Joseph Brausset, who killed his two sons last night at Union, N. J., has been found with his throat badly cut, but not fatally. He is in custody.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

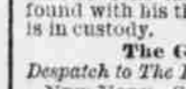
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Money is decidedly easier, the call rate being 7 per cent., although there were a few transactions at 6. Gold was strong at 136½ all day. The business is only moderate. Governments are heavy. The stock panic continues. Central, 19½ to ⅝; Erie, 38¾ to ½; Lake Shore, 98¾ to ⅝; Pittsburg, 105 to ⅞; new, 77 to ⅞; Pacific Mail, 72½, a fall of from 2 to 3.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with gas and bath. Apply at No. 32 N. ELEVENTH Street. 9 17 2trp

SHIPPING.



LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL, Pier 19 North Wharves.
2 28§
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York
5 3§

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., NOTARIES PUBLIC, COMMISSIONERS, ETC.—Depositions and Acknowledgments taken for any State or Territory of the United States. 7 30

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

A Western Hero Assassinated—The Removal of the Capital—Election Returns from Nebraska—The Dominion Cabinet.

FROM THE WEST.

Destructive Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The shingle and box factory of Page & Kilburn was burned to-day. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,500. The lumber yard of Mr. Schulenburge, adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $4000.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars,

which has been in session at Jacksonville, Ill., for two days, after several hours' discussion of the matter, yesterday, by a decided majority, indorsed the action of the National Temperance Convention recently held in Chicago, in favor of a third political organization, the distinctive and most conspicuous principle of which shall be prohibition.

The cigar manufactory of Shutz & Gessler, at Carlinsville, Ill., has been seized for violation of the internal revenue laws. About 60,000 cigars were seized with the factory.

Election Returns from Denver.

A Denver City despatch says that further election returns confirm yesterday's report of the Republican majority. Where the Democrats made a party nomination they have generally been defeated, and the Legislature will have a clear Republican majority.

"Wild Bill" Assassinated.

A telegram from Puebla says that "Wild Bill," the noted character who has figured as the hero of several sketches of life on the border, got into a difficulty on election day, and, while being taken to the Colorado City jail, was fired on from the bushes, and killed.

The National Capital Convention.

At a meeting of the National Capital Executive Committee, a call for a convention to be held here on October 20 was decided upon, and will be published in the prominent papers of the country. The call, after stating that the Governors of all the States are invited to attend the convention, says in case the Governor of any State refuses to appoint delegates to the convention, that delegates selected by the Congressmen from any Congressional district will be received and duly admitted to seats in the convention.

FROM CANADA.

The Dominion Cabinet.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—It is said that Sir Francis Head has been offered a seat in the Dominion Cabinet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

HAVRE, Sept. 17—5 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17.—Petroleum firm at 57¼f.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Scott Siddons sailed for New York yesterday.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—At 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow (Friday) the quarterly meeting of the Teachers' Institute will be held at Musical Fund Hall. These reunions have become so popular among the members of this profession, and have resulted in such happy *esprit de corps*, or spirit of union, that their cessation would now be a calamity to our public schools.

The evening session will be held in the lecture-room of the Central High School at 7½. The music will be under the competent direction of Professor Jean Louis, Superintendent of Vocal Music in the Public Schools, and the programme will be as follows:—

March, "Athalia" .... Mendelssohn
Mrs. Sergeant, Miss Smith, Miss Fitton, Miss Chandler.
Reading of the Minutes, etc.
Recitation .... Prof. J. B. Roberts
Psalm 23 .... Schubert
Sung by the Music Teachers in the Public Schools and their Assistants:—Mrs. E. V. Goodman, Mrs. A. T. Sergeant, Mrs. G. B. Higgins, Mrs. E. M. McFadden, Mrs. J. M. Swift, Miss M. B. Smith, Miss K. H. Chandler, Miss H. C. Fitton, Miss J. Porter, Miss F. Keim, Miss K. F. Hollingsworth, Miss E. M. Heyl, Miss M. E. Goodno, Miss M. Simpson, Miss Gordon, Miss I. Smith, Miss S. Rosenwig.
Address, "Duties of the Teacher" .... Prof. G. W. Fetter
Principal of the Philadelphia Girls' Normal School.
"Forget me not" .... William Ganz
Miss Fannie Keim.
"Good Night Farewell" .... Kukes
Mrs. M. E. McFadden.
Recitation .... Prof. J. B. Roberts
Address, "Teaching" .... Prof. John S. Hart
Principal of the New Jersey State Normal School.
Duet, "The Fisherman" .... Gabussi
Miss K. Chandler and Miss M. B. Smith.
"Departing and Sorrow" .... Trubn
Prof. Jean Louis.
Recitation .... Prof. J. B. Roberts

CRICKET—ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—A grand cricket match will be played on the grounds of the Young America Club, at Wayne Station, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, Sept. 21 and 22, b tween an English eleven selected from the United States and the famous Young America Club.

PLAYERS.

English.		America.
Norley	New York	C. Newhall.
Lee	"	H. Newhall.
Rogerson	"	D. Newhall.
Bance	"	R. Newhall.
H. Rastall	Germantown	J. Large.
J. Hargreaves	"	L. Baird.
M. McIntyre	"	H. Tiffany.
Pearson	Philadelphia	A. Bussier.
Wilbraham	"	W. Johns.
Hewson	"	W. Gummy.
Jarvis	"	R. Pease.

Play to commence at 2 o'clock the first day and 11 o'clock the second day.

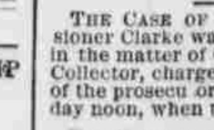
TURN-OUT OF THE INVINCIBLES.—On Saturday evening the Republican Invincibles will make their first parade of this political campaign. The route has not been made public as yet, but the procession will pass by the Union League. This organization is a live one, ever ready to throw itself into the breach in the assault, and ignorant of the meaning of surrender. The members will use this year the same equipments made memorable in their political service last year, consisting of grey caps and capes.

SHARP.—An advertisement for a female domestic appeared in the columns of one of our morning contemporaries. Applicants for the position were directed to call at the house of Mrs. Brown, No. 1527 Christian street. One appeared yesterday morning and was engaged. During the afternoon she decamped, and $150 were missing about the same time. Any information, etc., thankfully received, etc.

A TUB AFFAIR.—Charles Cobb was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued on the oath of Mrs. Tervis, living in Bryan's court. Charles resides in her house, and in coming down stairs yesterday with a tub of dirty water in his hands, spilled some over the lady. She remonstrated, when he threatened her. She then had him arrested. Alderman Beitler held him to answer in $500 bail.

THE CASE OF GENERAL ZULICK.—U. S. Commissioner Clarke was to have given his decision to-day in the matter of General Samuel M. Zulick, ex-U. S. Collector, charged with perjury; but in the absence of the prosecutor the case was adjourned till Monday noon, when the decision will be made.

THE HORTICULTURAL BANQUET.—Let it be remembered by all who intend participating in this entertainment to-night at Horticultural Hall, that the precise hour of its commencement is 8 o'clock. All holders of tickets are requested to be prompt to attend at this time.



CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, September 9, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.